

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

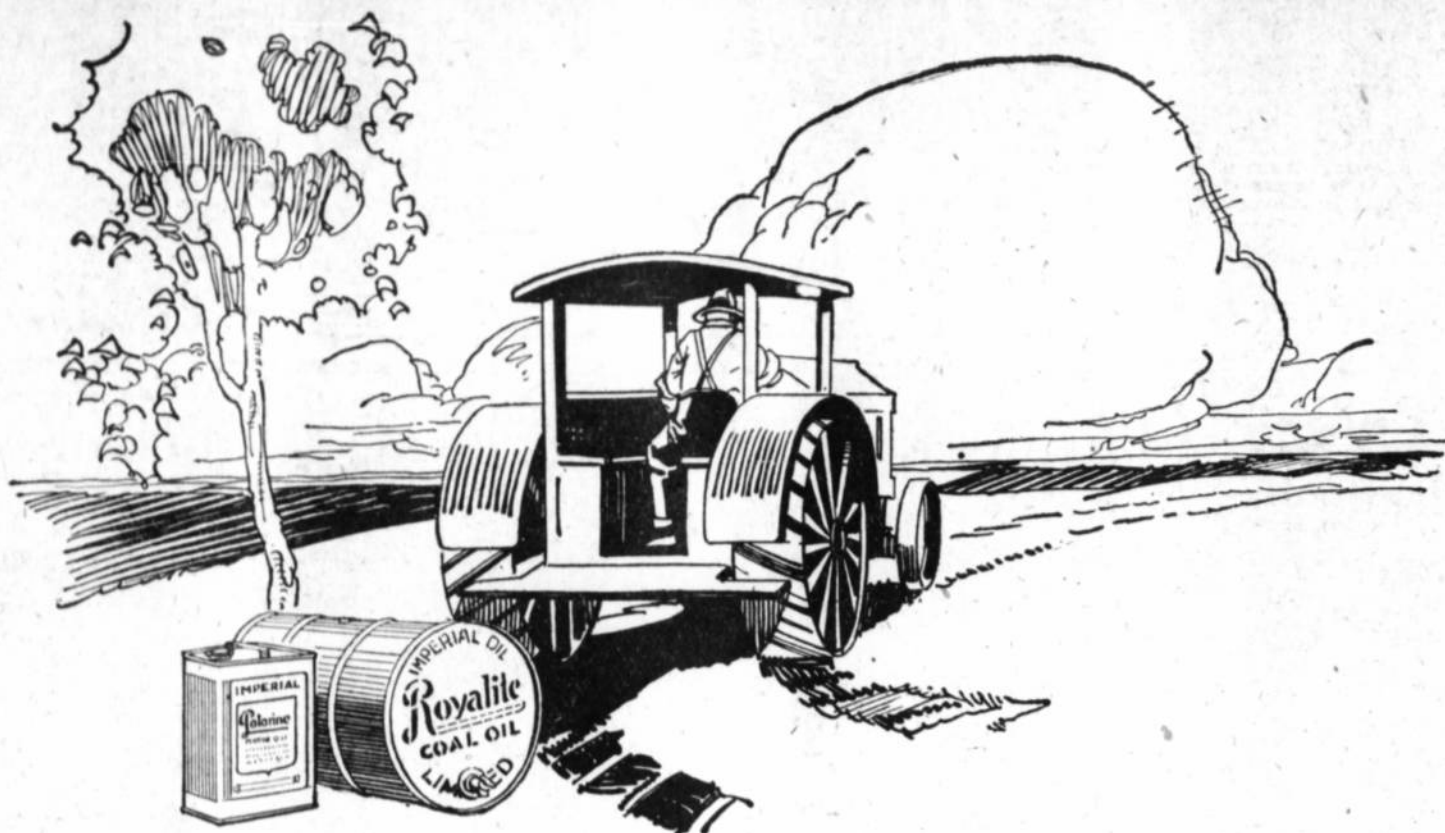
Winnipeg, Man.

July 18, 1923



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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The Wheat Pool Movement

Organizations of the Farmers Now Out in Earnest to Create a Voluntary Co-operative Wheat Marketing System to Take Place of the Wheat Board

ALTHOUGH the time at which a voluntary wheat pool can be brought into operation for the wheat growing western provinces remains in doubt, plans for bringing such a pool into existence are being considered by the United Farmers of Alberta, the United Farmers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and representatives from these organizations will meet in Regina on July 23, in conference with a view to a method of organization which will include one selling agency for the three provinces.

The Board of Directors of the U.F.A. held a meeting to discuss the matter in the first week in July, and in reply to a request from The Guide, H. Higginbotham, secretary of the U.F.A. furnished the following information on the standing of the question in that province:

"Calgary, July 13, 1923

"The Board of Directors of the United Farmers of Alberta has appointed a committee of three to proceed at once to make all necessary investigations and draw up a detailed plan for the organization of an Alberta wheat pool. It is not thought that the committee can complete its work in time to have a pool in operation for the handling of 1923 crop when the crop begins to move, but the committee's instructions are to proceed with the work as rapidly as possible, in order that the pool may be in operation at the earliest date practicable.

"The committee is composed of Stephen Lunn, Pincher Creek; W. J. Jackman, Bremner, and A. R. Brown, Westlock. This committee will work in close co-operation with the Co-operative Marketing Committee, which has been appointed by the Alberta government; consisting of three members of the cabinet, Hon. J. E. Brownlee, attorney-general; Hon. Geo. Hoadley, minister of agriculture, and Hon. R. G. Reid, minister of municipalities.

"Both committees are already at work and it is expected that the provincial government will call into consultation Aaron Sapiro, the California co-operative marketing expert. It is also hoped that Mr. Sapiro can be secured to address meetings in Alberta at a later date.

Committee's Statement

The U.F.A. wheat pool committee has issued the following statement: "After two days spent in careful deliberation, during which the question has been viewed from every angle, it has been unanimously decided by the Board of Directors of the United Farmers of Alberta to organize a voluntary wheat pool for the handling of the Alberta wheat crop, and a committee has been appointed to give effect to the decision and organize a pool to be brought into operation at the earliest date practicable.

"The board has a full appreciation of the magnitude of this effort and believes it only reflects the opinion of the farmers of the province in not risking in any way the success of the undertaking by hasty action. Having in mind the various problems which must be worked out before such a pool can

be placed on an efficient working basis, and the shortness of time which will elapse before the crop comes on to the market, it is not thought possible to complete the plans in time to handle this year's grain.

"The Board has received the assurance of the earnest and active co-operation of the provincial government in its efforts, and the committee entrusted with the task of organizing the pool will avail itself of this and of the assistance of any other body which is in a position to give help.

"It will work very largely in conjunction with the co-operative marketing committee of the provincial cabinet, which has already commenced the task of investigation."

Ready to Co-operate

"While Alberta is prepared to proceed alone, if necessary, in setting up a wheat pool for the handling of the wheat of this province, the United Farmers of Alberta will be glad to co-operate with the other prairie provinces in setting up an interprovincial wheat-marketing system. The Board of Directors of the United Farmers of Alberta, at their meeting on July 3 to 6, stated the policy of the association in the following resolution:

"Whereas, the United Farmers of Alberta has decided upon a policy of Co-operative marketing of all farm produce, and has charged this board of directors with the duty of formulating a system under which this can be carried out; and,

"Whereas, with the fresh failure of the attempt to form a wheat board, there is general demand for a voluntary wheat pool to take its place; and,

"Whereas, such a wheat pool is the logical first step to take towards inaugurating a system of co-operative marketing to include all farm produce:

"Therefore be it resolved that this board take steps to organize a wheat pool for Alberta to come into operation at the earliest date practicable, and that the sister western wheat provinces be urged to also organize provincial pools, thereby securing interprovincial co-operation for the more advantageous placing of the grain on the world's markets, with the ultimate idea of a world-wide systematized plan of wheat marketing."

The executive of the United Farmers of Manitoba also held a meeting in the first week in July, and their position is expressed in the following resolution:

"Whereas, we recognize the imperative need of improving our system of marketing grain;

"And, whereas, we realize that a definite and final breakdown has occurred in the negotiations for the establishment of a wheat board;

"And, whereas, we are firmly of the belief that the co-operative system of marketing is economically sound and will bring about the desired improvement;

"Therefore, after full consideration, and discussion we place ourselves unanimously on record as in favor of immediately moving in the direction of establishing this method of marketing, with the fullest possible interprovincial co-operation and of taking steps to get

Government of the Union of South Africa Government Grain Elevators

The Government of the Union of South Africa has decided to introduce the system of handling grain in bulk by means of terminal and country elevators on the South African railways and harbors, and invite applications for the following positions:

- 1 Assistant Elevator Superintendent.
- 1 Millwright.
- 2 Travelling Inspectors for Country Elevators.
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- 1 Weighing Foreman.

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all genuine Dominion Linoleum and Dominion
Linoleum Rugs have it.*

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together all units of the western section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture which are in sympathy with this system. for the purpose of working out details which shall be satisfactory to all concerned."

The executive also appointed a committee of three to represent the United Farmers of Manitoba in conference with other provincial associations on the wheat pool question, the committee being composed of President Burnell, Vice-president McKenzie, and Peter Wright, who will attend the conference at Regina, on July 23.

The executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association will meet

on Tuesday, July 17, to consider the question.

The governments of the three provinces are manifesting a friendly interest in the movement. Premier Bracken's position was made clear at the annual convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba, last year, when he made his support of a wheat board for one year conditional upon organized effort in the three provinces to form a voluntary co-operative system. Under date of July 13, Premier Dunning furnished The Guide with the following statement as to the position of the Saskatchewan government:

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Farmers' Union of Canada Convention

THE second annual convention of the Farmers' Union of Canada was held July 2-4, at Saskatoon, and was attended by about one hundred delegates, their representation covering a wide area. Organization and wheat marketing were the main subjects of discussion of the convention, with the major portion of the three days devoted to the question of the formation of a voluntary co-operative wheat pool for the three prairie provinces. Consideration was given to the financial state of western agriculture, and the convention endorsed the resolution and suggestions of the Canadian Council of Agriculture dealing with the funding of the debts of the farmers. This was the only resolution of a general character passed by the convention, the delegates taking the stand that it was useless to pass resolutions upon which they could do nothing of themselves to get action.

The convention got down to the question of wheat marketing on the first day's session, and approved of the efforts of the United Farmers of Alberta to organize a voluntary pool in the following telegram sent to President H. W. Wood:

"The Farmers' Union of Canada approves of your idea on the voluntary contract pool for the marketing of grain and are willing to co-operate in the formation of the pool."

Business Men Approve Pool

A committee of ten was appointed to confer with the business men of Saskatoon, with the object of getting their support for a co-operative pool and for the calling of a conference at which ways and means of getting a pool established might be discussed and immediate action taken. This committee waited upon the Board of Trade of the city on the morning of July 3, and eventually the Board of Trade passed the following resolution:

"The Saskatoon Board of Trade is in favor of a provincial wide organization for the purpose of organizing a voluntary contract pool for the marketing of grain, in an effort to obtain a better price, and commits itself to support such a movement providing it has the approval of more than one provincial farmers' organization in Saskatchewan."

Following the action of the Board of Trade, the convention discussed plans for a strong drive to get a pool established for the handling of the crop of this year. Resolutions were passed endorsing the idea of the conference, and inviting co-operation from the provincial government and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. A telegram was also sent to the Canadian Council of Agriculture, expressing a desire to co-operate "in the calling of a conference to devise ways and means to make a great drive for a voluntary contract pool to handle the grain of Western Canada," and stating what the convention had done in connection with the calling of such a conference.

Officers for 1923

Election of officers took place on the third day of the convention. L. P. McNamee, Kelvington, was re-elected president with L. C. Brouillette, Landis, and W. G. A. Gourlay, Dauphin, vice-presidents. The following were elected to the executive, which was increased from five to twelve: W. C. McCallum, Springwater; W. L. Fisher, Tyvan; H. K. Webb, Kelvington; W. M. Thrasher, Dinsmore; E. Wager, Tilly; W. Laird, Handel; T. A. McArthur, Dollard; N. S. Black, Pelly; W. Renwick, Jasmin; R.

J. Frampton, Biggar; A. Pristupa, Dana; and J. Wright, Lanigan. N. H. Schwartz, Ituna, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. The following were also appointed provincial organizers: L. P. McNamee, for northern Saskatchewan and Alberta; J. H. Haslam, Regina, for south Saskatchewan and Alberta, and W. G. A. Gourlay, Dauphin, for Manitoba. At an all-night session of July 4, the executive resolved to make every effort possible to have a pool organized for the 1923 crop, and to have, if it could be agreed upon, the aid and advice of Aaron Sapiro, in the formation of the pool.

The position of J. H. Haslam in the organization was discussed also, and some objection was raised because he was not actively engaged in farming. Ultimately he was appointed official economic adviser and statistician to the union, and he was also made one of the provincial organizers.

Addresses were delivered during the convention by J. H. Haslam and P. P. Woodbridge who spoke of co-operative marketing; B. M. Sawiak, who spoke for the Ukrainian farmers, and A. M. Eddy and H. M. Bartholomew, who urged the getting together of farmers and labor.

Declaration of Principles

The Farmers' Union of Canada was organized in December, 1921. Its first convention was held in Saskatoon, in July, 1922, and since then it has absorbed six other independent farmer unions, and has at the present time about 53 locals. The union has issued the following declaration of principles and objects:

1. Co-operation in everything.
2. Sociability, good fellowship.
3. Fraternal support for aged widows, orphans.
4. Produce more and cheaper.
5. Meet combination with combination.
6. Get out of debt, debt is economic slavery.
7. Only go in debt for essential things that will yield a profit.
8. Rural credit and cheaper money.
9. Combined selling.
10. Fair prices for what is bought and only essentials unless paid in cash.
11. Fair wages.
12. No public debts for non essentials.
13. Make every acre more productive.
14. Local manufacture of the product of the farms.
15. Create local customers for the product of the farms.
16. Cultivate markets as well as soil.
17. Cut out high freights wherever possible.
18. Every member to pledge himself to procure one more member.
19. Every member to pledge himself to make his union of value to
20. Himself and the member he induces to join.
21. No party politics. Support of men best fitted to be legislators.
22. More and better stock and poultry and fowl, and pure-bred males.
23. More corn and silos.
24. An earnest desire and effort to better develop the great agricultural resources of our district, province and nation.
25. Reduction of taxes.
26. Democratic control; all matters to be submitted to lodges for final decision.
27. Democratic control of the organization by the members.
28. A closed door organization.
29. No militarism. Encouragement of arbitration.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 18, 1923

Wheat Pool Plans

The failure of the wheat board to materialize for the handling of this year's crop has created a profound change in the attitude of prairie farmers. Today there is no demand for a wheat board. They realize that it is dead, and instead of relying upon governments they will, henceforth, rely upon themselves for the development of marketing facilities for their produce. The pooling system is the form in which "self help" is manifesting itself at the present time, and there seems to be a widespread demand among farmers for the establishment of a wheat pool. Already the United Farmers of Alberta have appointed their committee, which, in conjunction with the marketing committee of the Alberta government, is engaged in formulating pool plans, though they express doubt if any adequate pool can be established to handle the 1923 crop. The western members of the Council of Agriculture have expressed approval of the pooling system as well as the United Farmers of Manitoba. The executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers is meeting this week to consider the matter, while next week representatives of all three provincial associations will confer on the question of joint action.

It may be said that the farmers' organizations are taking hold of the situation promptly. They will, undoubtedly, make haste too slowly to satisfy those who want to see a complete new marketing organization established within a few weeks. But the men at the head of the farmers' organizations know too much of the magnitude of their task to hold out hopes which may be blasted. There are about 250,000 farmers growing wheat on these prairies, and at present the prospect is that they will harvest over 400,000,000 bushels of wheat. The pooling system in tobacco and cotton in the southern states, organized by Aaron Sapiro, was based upon 80 per cent. of the growers being under iron-clad contract to deliver all their product for a period of five years. The same system was applied in the case of the various fruit growers' marketing organizations in California and in British Columbia. If this same system is applied to Western Canada it will mean the securing of contract signatures from 200,000 farmers, over an enormous area of territory. Such a task will require considerable time. The lowest percentage of contract yet suggested as a basis for successful operation is sixty per cent. of the crop, which would require the witnessed signatures of approximately 150,000 farmers. These figures indicate that a wheat pool that will be worth while cannot be organized by the mere passing of a resolution. It will require a big organization and the expenditure of considerable money to get the signatures, and after that the selling machinery must be created. But a determined effort can accomplish wonders, and the indications are that the farmers are determined upon a wheat pool.

It is to be hoped that one selling agency will be established for the whole three provinces, otherwise the benefits can never reach the maximum. The chief benefits to be secured from pooling must be derived from the effect upon the market of supplying the crop in an orderly manner throughout the year, rather than "dumping" it on the bargain counter within three months. There will, no doubt, be a possibility of economies in handling and management, but the largest benefits must come from the marketing of a large volume through one

channel. Otherwise, if there are several pools, each with its own selling agency, they will become competitors with each other and with the existing trade, and the benefits will be much less than expected.

To organize a successful wheat pool will put to the extreme test the co-operative spirit of the farmers. There are, undoubtedly, some thousands in the organizations who are ready to pool their crops with their fellow farmers. But to ensure a sufficient volume of wheat to make the pool productive of big results there must be secured contracts from more than twice the number of farmers today enrolled as members of the farmers' organizations. Yet it is only by such practicable methods of co-operation that agriculture in this country can come fully into its own. Co-operative marketing is, undoubtedly, the solution of the wheat marketing problem, either through the pooling system or through some other co-operative scheme. Events are moving steadily towards the consummation of such a scheme. It will take time, energy, sacrifice and money to secure such a system, and it will be well worth what it costs, even though there will be many disappointed because the transformation is not accomplished in an impossibly short time.

The U.S. Cattle Duty

The American Farm Bureau Federation is making a practical application of the results of its research into the operation of the tariff in its efforts to have the duty on live cattle imports into the United States substantially reduced. The duty never could operate to the advantage of the farmers as a whole, a fact recognized by the federation in the report of its Department of Research. Canadian cattle, the department stated, are a price factor for feeders at St. Paul, and for animals for slaughter at Buffalo, but "they do not appear to be a factor in any other important market." In other words, the farmers who raised feeders benefited to some extent, but the corn-belt buyers of feeders lost to somewhat the same extent as the ranchers gained, because the price of fat cattle did not rise with the price of feeders. The market for fat cattle in the United States is practically a market that cannot be protected owing to the enormous area covered, and, consequently, the buyers of feeders bought in a protected market and sold in an unprotected one.

The effect of the tariff, therefore, is to divide the cattle raisers into two classes with opposed interests, and the federation is evidently trying to reconcile these classes in a compromise on the tariff which will give the raisers some little protection without seriously hurting those who buy feeders.

The duty on cattle going into the United States is one cent and a half a pound where the weight is below 1,050 pounds, and two cents a pound if that weight is exceeded. Prior to 1915 most of the imports were from Mexico, but since that date Canada has almost monopolized the market. About 80 per cent. of the cattle sold in St. Paul are feeders coming under the one cent and a half rate; at Buffalo, receipts from Canada are mostly of fat cattle, but it is estimated that the receipts do not exceed five per cent. of the total receipts in that market. On the whole, therefore, imports from Canada that affect the farmers are feeders and stockers, and the Farm Bureau Federation believes that "for the cattle industry as a whole, tariff gains and losses seem largely to nullify each other, leaving practically no

net effect." In the circumstances, especially in view of the possibilities of the British market for Canadian feeders, it is not surprising that the farmers of the cornbelt are anxious about the future, and desirous of securing such reductions of the tariff as will enable them to buy imported feeders at prices that promise some profit in the finished animal.

This movement, together with the development of the British market, holds out encouragement to the cattle industry of Canada. It shows that on the whole the interests of farmers on this continent are identical, and that special privilege for one section can only be secured at the expense of another section. That is why the farmers across the border are pinning their hopes on co-operative marketing, and are not in favor of a tariff which takes more from them than it gives. In that respect there is complete harmony between the thinking farmers across the border and those of Western Canada.

Make the Law Effective

Although the vote was extremely light, the electorate smothered completely the proposal for open sale of beer and wine. That was the right course; one experiment at a time is enough to be going on with. The province will now have a try-out of a government-controlled system of liquor selling, with those who want liquor consuming it in their homes instead of in public. The system is not new; it has been tried in other places, and although temperance advocates are not satisfied that it is the ideal thing the so-called moderationists claim, it is probably the next best thing to prohibition. Anyway, it will be the law of the province, and it is up to the people to give it as the law, the support that is necessary to make any law effective. The illicit dealing in liquor should be stopped, and with a law that enables those who want liquor to get it, there should be a determined effort on the part of the people themselves to help in destroying the lawlessness that has arisen in the satisfying of the desire to drink.

Farmers' Income Taxes

A lot of misapprehension and misunderstanding arises over any consideration of the amount of income taxes paid by farmers. In a return tabled by the minister of finance in the House of Commons on March 26, it was shown that the number of farmers paying income tax in 1922 based upon their 1921 incomes was as follows:

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Saskatchewan | 6,560 |
| Ontario | 6,138 |
| Manitoba | 3,458 |
| Alberta | 1,638 |
| British Columbia | 640 |
| New Brunswick | 48 |
| Nova Scotia | 198 |
| Prince Edward Island | 40 |
| Quebec | 150 |
| Yukon | 3 |
| Total | 18,873 |

There can only be two reasons why more farmers do not pay income taxes, either that their income is not sufficient upon which to pay taxes, or that the federal government is not collecting taxes from all farmers who are entitled to pay it. We imagine that the federal government will not accuse any large number of farmers of evading their income taxes. If so, it is a sad commentary upon the efficiency of the Income Tax Department. Some farmers, no doubt, the same as some

business men, may have evaded payment of their income taxes, and it is the duty of the federal government to mete out even-handed justice in such cases, whether it be business men, professional men, farmers, or any other citizens.

But the income tax figures give no indication of the taxes actually paid by farmers for the support of the federal government. Customs duties are all passed on to consumers and the farmer pays his full share. The same applies to the sales tax and the stamp tax and the excise tax and the tax on banks and nearly all the other federal taxes, even the income tax being in some measure passed on. Some short-sighted people attempt to show that farmers pay little federal taxes, because they contribute comparatively little through the Income Tax Department, when in reality they are the most heavily taxed class in the community.

A Peace Award

Edward W. Bok, former editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, but perhaps better known through his autobiography, *The Americanization of Edward Bok*, has offered through a specially created committee, \$100,000 for an idea, or rather \$50,000 for the idea and another \$50,000 when the idea is accepted by the American nation. He wants a plan that the American people will act upon for the promotion of world peace. He does not care whether it has to do with such modifications of the present League of Nations, as will make it acceptable to the American people, or whether it is an entirely new scheme, so long as it is one "whereby the American people can do their part with the other nations to avert another war." The idea, he says, "will be cheap at \$100,000."

It will; it would be cheap at a lot more than \$100,000. Mr. Bok is convinced that the American people are anxiously ready to do more than talk about conserving the peace of the world. He believes that whereas

three years ago only three persons in ten in the United States were in favor of some sort of a League of Nations, "the percentage is now seven in ten." Perhaps the change of sentiment is not altogether unconnected with the fact that the League has confounded two sets of prophets, those who predicted that it would do nothing, and those who predicted that it would simply be the tool of the dominant European nations. It has accomplished a great deal, and has proceeded with its work without particular regard to anything but the merits of the matter in hand. It has, in fact, justified its existence by its work, and that is why it is commanding more respect than it did three years ago. Perhaps it will be found when the ideas are all in and the award has to be made that there is really nothing better to suggest than an effort to make the League of Nations what all right-minded people want it to be.

A Splendid Opportunity

On the grounds of the Provincial Normal School, at Brandon, is a nursery maintained by the Department of Education, for the special benefit of the rural schools of the province. There is an assortment of the trees most suitable for planting as well as shrubs and perennial flowers. No charge is made for these trees and flowers, the only requirement being that the soil where the planting is to be done on school grounds must be properly prepared the previous year.

Already a considerable number of schools, either through their teachers or others in the district, have patronized the nursery and beautified their grounds. But there are still far too many rural schools located on the bald prairie open to the hot winds of summer and the chilly blasts of winter, without shelter sufficient for a jack-rabbit being provided. The rural school is the only property in the district owned by everybody, and

with a common interest to all. A little team work would soon make it a place of beauty and an object lesson to the whole community, as well as an inspirational force in the lives of the children. The influence of environment is a powerful factor in moulding the outlook of all human beings, but more especially upon children at the impressionable age. An attractive school building, both from within and without, in a setting of deciduous and evergreen trees and lovely shrubs and perennial flowers, would have a profoundly beneficial influence upon the development of the youthful mind. The best crop this country produces is its boys and girls. We should have their surroundings the best we can provide. This type of school surroundings is easily within reach of every school district. Give the children a fair chance.

Brandon Normal School grounds afford one of the best examples in the country of the ease and rapidity with which the bald prairie can be beautified. When purchased in 1911, the seven and one-half acres were entirely bare save for two cottonwoods. Today beautiful drives, and walks, and lawns are set off by magnificent avenues of trees, some 25 feet in height, and in their shelter flowering shrubs and perennials give a wealth of bloom to greet the visitor on every hand. What has been done in Brandon can be done elsewhere.

A financial paper states that the average yield of bank stock for 1922 was 6.84 per cent.—the highest on record. Dealing in credit seems to be a profitable business even in the hardest times. Probably that is because a bank is the only institution that can thrive on what it owes.

Lloyd George is expected to visit Canada this fall. He may be assured of an enthusiastic reception. Canadians like to see and hear people who do things.



Wouldn't It Be A Grand and Glorious Feeling

The Test of a Man

By J. Allan Dunn

Author of *Dead Man's Gold*, *The Man Trap*, Etc.

As some men, like Damon and Pythias, seem born for friendship, so Jimmy Pringle and Ed. Slater, both of Lemon Cove, Tulare County, California, in the King-Kern Rivers region—that jumble of high peaks, deep canons, and mighty trees—seemed set apart for rivalry. Both were well matched in stature, weight and age, both a little bigger and stronger than their neighbors, and both naturally clashed for supremacy in things that are accounted manly in the West. Slater was blond and slow to anger; Pringle was swarthy with all his emotions quick to leap to the surface. It was Slater's uniform good nature that proved the safety valve, but the crowd, that loves to start a fight to which they may play audience, were always looking for the clash.

It was without question Mexican Pete who bred the trouble between Pringle and Slater, and Mary Keene who brought it to a head.

Mexican Pete came, wide-eyed, into Lemon Cove with a tale of his flock having been raided on the headwaters of Roaring River by a grizzly that had taken toll in the carcasses of half a score of fat sheep before Pete, scared himself, had collected his scattered flock and marshalled them to safety lower down the range. Grizzlies are rare in the Sierra Nevada, and the ancient hunting rivalry of Pringle and Slater was enough to start the crowd to egging them on openly and in private until each declared his determination to bring in the pelt.



and his conviction that the other was neither game enough nor skillful enough to get ahead of him.

Then Mary Keene, seemingly innocent enough of guile with the blue eyes of her looking like a Sierra sky at noonday, yet with the leaven of Eve within her that longed to see herself bid for by the prowess of two strong men, even though their friendship might be spoiled in the attempt, fomented the broil at the dance the same night.

"I'd love," she said, with Pringle and Slater both hanging round her for the same dance while she, with both feet tapping the floor under her chair, pretended she wasn't anxious to foot it to the music. "I'd love to have a skin of a grizzly. But I suppose 'tis very dangerous to get."

"You'll be resting your feet on one before Sunday," said Pringle, who was for once quicker of speech than Slater. Slater gave Pringle one look and Mary another. The quality of it made the girl uneasy.

"It's too bad there are not two grizzlies," she said. "Then you could each of you bring me one—if you wanted to."

Slater grunted.

"You can be sure of one, anyway," he answered.

And then Ralph Armstrong came up to claim her for the next dance.

"Now don't either of you take any risks on my account," she said, as she went off on Ralph's arm, with a look behind her that meant just the opposite. That was the night Armstrong asked her to marry him, and she said she would, but neither Pringle nor Slater knew anything about that. They went away from the dance without a word to each other or anybody else and started overhauling their outfits for a start at dawn.

There are two ways to get to the headwaters of Roaring River, one across Porphyry Ridge, a hard way to

travel, that brings you out at the lower end of Round Meadow, and a longer trail, but easier to make time on, that works in around Horseshoe Canon and out by the head of Rattler Creek at the north end of the meadow.

Slater started out at sunup, but Pringle, who was the Lemon Cove blacksmith, got stalled by the stage boss and had to fix a wagon tongue, so that Slater got a good start. It was noon before Pringle got under way, and he chose Horseshoe Canon, just out of obstinacy, maybe, because he heard Slater had gone over the ridge. They were both of them obstinate and hard bitten by nature and hard hit by Mary. The crowd joshed Pringle a good deal for letting Slater get ahead of him, and he went up the trail with the muscles sticking out on his jaw and a look in his eyes that made the stage boss say: "Pringle's after the hide of somethin', all right. He'll likely get Slater's if he don't get the b'ar's." That was remembered later. The Mexican had refused to accompany Pringle.

"Me, no," he declared. "Yo sabe, when I got plenty much, senior. A brown bear, si, a black bear, si, but a she-bear weeth a cub, no gracias, not for Pedro, senior. Not for sure eef she eez grizzly."

Slater took the shortest route, almost as much of a cross-country performance as the bear he was hunting would have made, picking his way by deer trails through the dense tangle of manzanita and chaparral, by groves of madrona, up to the pines and tamarac, where here and there a giant sequoia towered above the rest, across the flower-set grasses of Round Meadow to where Roaring River cascaded its way down over a great staircase of hard granite and smashed over a precipice into a swirling pool of emerald far below in the depths of King's Canon.

The trail led beside the river until the cliffs closed in to form a ravine and forced him to wade in pools where broad-backed rainbow trout fled before him, or scramble up one boulder to leap from that to another in hazardous ascent, the sweat dripping into his eyes and running, salty, to his lips. At last the little canon opened to the glacial meadow, once a lake, where Pedro had herded his flock. Now that the Mexican had taken his sheep to safer ranges, the place held the loneliness of the mountain wilds.

The bear, according to Pedro, had charged down from the farther end out of the shrubbery that grew densely all about the rim of the basin, but Slater realized that counted for nothing. While a bear has its favorite runways and hide-outs, the removal of the sheep might have made the brute disgusted with the place. The soaring buzzard did not look as if there were any carcasses left to devour.

He looked for a sign cautiously, knowing that bruin often turns the tables and becomes hunter if he suspects he is being hunted. The broad feet would leave little mark on the grass or on the needles under the trees, and he looked in vain for tracks on the sandy margin of the stream.

Slater made the circuit of the meadow unsuccessfully. He began to wish he had brought a dog, though he would have had to pack it over most of the trail he had taken. He wanted to smoke, but feared the scent might reach his quarry and send it shuffling swiftly and silently away. What he feared most of all was that the Mexican, for some lying purpose of his own, had made up the story out of whole cloth. He was jealous of his reputation as a hunter, and knew the jeers that would greet him if he returned empty-handed, aside from the disappointment of Mary Keene.

He began to feel hungry. It was high noon. He took out the lunch he had brought and squatted comfortably by the stream. There was a trout in every ripple, he knew; flies, line, and leader

were carefully tucked inside his hatband, and he could cut a rod from the willows.

But as he had hesitated to smoke, so, for the same reason, he kept his matches in his pocket, forgot the idea of broiled trout, and contented himself with a cold snack washed down with ice water from the stream.

He could not rid himself of the idea that the bear was somewhere in the neighborhood, watching him, perhaps, with its pig eyes, laughing at him with its lolling tongue, making a kindergarten lesson out of him before the cub.

"I'll not go back till I round her up," he promised himself, "if it takes a week." He had come prepared to stay out. Camping in California is a simple matter. There was only the cold at night to guard against, and a fire properly reflected from back log and sheets of bark would settle that question. He wondered if Pringle had left yet. It was up to him to get the most of his start, and he gave the trout the remnants of his meal as he stood up



The bear swerved, and Slater's shoulder-blades showed directly over the sight of Pringle's rifle as he raised it.

to decide upon his next move.

He had seen no fresh deer sign anywhere in his round—sure sign in a country usually filled with deer that something had scared them off. Slater decided it was the bear, still close at hand. It was not the sheep. Deer do not dislike them as cattle do.

Slater decided to work round the meadow once more, then work up the gorge and camp for the night at the head of it. He chose the western shady side and made his way stealthily upwind, stopping on the verge of openings, peering from the high ground in the hope of glimpsing the bear stripping the bushes of late berries. The shadows were long when he reached the gorge, and one side of it was in full dusk. A natural shelf that formed the trail ran along the eastern wall half-way up and still in sunshine.

The stream formed a little pool at the entrance of the gorge, and Slater went out of his way for a drink before he tackled his climb. In the sand he saw something that made his heart beat a call to arms as he automatically threw his rifle off safety and pumped a cartridge into the breach.

He stooped to examine the signs that had startled him to action, sucking in his breath as he noticed the width and length of the enormous tracks. Pads and heels and claws were all distinct, and the moisture that had oozed up out of the sand under the weight of the beast still showed. The trail came out

of the turf, half circled the pool, and was lost in the crisp grass on the opposite side.

"Darned if I know ef she went back up the canon or which-a-way," said Slater. "But she's sure a ding whopper. Ef them ain't grizzly tracks I'll eat 'em. I don't see the cub. Reckon she's left it home while she goes foraging. I'd like to know for certain is she comin' or goin'?"

There seemed no means of determining this, so, as the wind blew down the gorge, Slater, with rifle at trail, decided to continue to it's head before the sun dropped behind the peaks and left the canon in total darkness.

The ledge was irregular in width, narrowing from a comparatively wide shelf to barely room for him to place his feet securely. It mounted sharply for the most part, and as he climbed and the sun sank westward the shadows seemed to climb up and close the path behind him.

A landslide forced him to scramble about its abutment, face to the cliff, seeking blindly for foot and hand hold. He circled the obstacle successfully and mounted a steep pitch of the restored path.

Then the trail widened to a space big enough for two wagons to pass save for the outcrop of the granite here and there. The place was full in the glare of the sun rays as they bridged the canon almost level with the opposite cliff. In the centre of the trail, looking curiously at Slater, sat a bear cub.

He stopped short in his tracks. The meeting was a dilemma, and a

serious one. He was not afraid of the cub, but he would dearly have liked to know the whereabouts of the mother. Slater wished for eyes in the back of his head. He fancied he heard something on the trail behind him, the fall of a misplaced stone.

"I'm gettin' nerves," he told himself. "I can't stand here till nightfall, and it's dark all the way down by now. Hol' on thar, ye li'l' son of a gun, I ain't goin' to hurt ye," he said, in a soft whisper, advancing slowly toward the cub, which got up on all fours and backed away from him.

"Look out, ye darn li'l' fool, ye'll fall off'n the trail." He glanced swiftly on every side, his rifle ready. He still spoke under his breath. It was his purpose to see the bear first, not to have her discover him. About and above him everything was still in full sunshine; below, the gorge was flooded with shadow that within fifteen or twenty minutes would leap upward in a sudden wave of purple dusk as the sun dropped behind the ridge.

The cub, whimpering, backed to the edge of the shelf. As Slater cautiously advanced, its hindquarters slipped, and, as it scrambled for its footing, it let out a squeal of terror.

Out of the gorge there came an instant response, a snort followed by growls and a sound as if a locomotive was thrashing through the brush. A

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Sapiro Answers Eight Questions

FIRST question: Just how can the grain and livestock farmers expect to combine successfully so as to influence world crop prices?

Sapiro's answer: Grain and livestock farmers can organize co-operative marketing associations just as well as the growers of prunes, or raisins, or cotton, or oranges.

Where farmers sell individually, they dump. Where they sell through commodity co-operative associations, they merchandise. You can merchandise a commodity even if you control only three or four per cent. of the American supply.

We merchandise eggs through the poultry producers of central California, and are getting wonderful results for these poultry producers, although all California produces less than five per cent. of the eggs of the United States.

We merchandise strawberries from central California through an association that handles less than three per cent. of the strawberries of the United States. We are shipping pre-cooled strawberries straight into New York city and getting a higher net price for our berries from Chicago to New York city than even the strawberry growers in Kentucky and sections two thousand miles nearer to these great markets can get.

The matter of merchandising does not depend upon control or monopoly. It depends solely upon getting a group viewpoint on the group problem of marketing. If you have over 50 per cent. of the annual production of any crop, you can act as a dominant factor in the market, and can do much better than if you merchandise only 20 per cent. of the crop. But you can accomplish real results by co-operative selling even if it involves less than five per cent. of the total American production of that commodity.

It has been pointed out that it is easier to organize the tobacco industry than to organize the wheat industry. From one standpoint this is correct: the wheat of the United States is only about one-fourth of the wheat of the world; whereas in certain types of tobacco the American production is dominant.

Nevertheless, six surplus exporting countries dominate the world's wheat markets: Canada, United States, Australia, Argentina, India, and Russia (in normal times). Of these, Canada and the United States are exporting the greatest quantities.

Stabilize World Price

If the wheat growers were organized so that they could dominate the merchandising pool of American wheat alone, it would be the largest single factor in stabilizing the wheat prices of the world.

If, in addition, American wheat growers would create a joint agency for the sale of the exportable surplus, together with Canada and Australia, and perhaps Argentina, there would be unquestionable stabilization of the world wheat price, and both the farmer and the consumer would be saved from the wheat speculators in Liverpool and Chicago.

I firmly believe that there will be international co-operative marketing associations organized for the purpose of the joint sale of exportable surpluses.

We do not even have to go that far.

If growers are organized, it enables them as an organization to adjust their operations to the law of supply and demand, and to reap for themselves some of the natural economic results of fluctuations in the quantity production of crops.

For example, the unorganized cotton growers, to the extent of more than 80 per cent., sold their cotton in the fall of 1922, and averaged approximately 20 cents a pound. Even at that time the inherent value of cotton was at least five cents a pound more; but the unorganized grower had no conception of the absorbing power of markets, and had no means, as an individual, to secure such farm credits as would enable him to do orderly marketing.

Famous California Authority on Co-operative Marketing of Farm Products Answers Questions Asked by American Farm Papers



Aaron Sapiro

But the co-operative associations, organized on this commodity plan, merchandised the cotton delivered to them. They made small sales in the fall, so as not to break down an already ridiculously low market. Then they borrowed money to the extent of almost \$100,000,000, at rates averaging less than five and one-half per cent., and distributed the money among their growers so as to enable them to pay their crop liens and store accounts.

The cotton associations then sold—and they sold skillfully on a steadily rising market. The lowest of these co-operatives will average about 25 cents a pound, and some even higher.

The Reward of Organization

The grower members of the co-operatives will probably average from \$20 to \$35 a bale net return greater than the unorganized growers. This is not because they were wiser than the unorganized growers, but solely because the co-operative marketing associations, through orderly marketing, enabled their members to take advantage of the operation of the law of supply and demand and to get for themselves part of the inevitably higher prices for cotton.

The cotton that the average unorganized grower dumped in the fall was not resold at that time—much of it is still in the hands of the cotton merchants and speculators. These men will eventually resell it at high prices, and will legitimately gain that difference.

Supply and demand makes the price, but the individual grower is unable to benefit by it—except as he goes in with his fellow growers and organizes for orderly marketing.

This principle is absolutely the same with both grain and livestock. Livestock will be harder than any other commodity to organize, because you have there the combination of a commodity being produced at the same time that it is in the process of marketing.

With cotton, when once the crop is harvested and ginned the period of production is over. Not so with things that walk on four legs.

Then, in one sense, livestock is a perishable product, although it can be converted into some relatively perishable products and some relatively non-perishable products. The handling of

any perishable product is harder than the handling of non-perishable products. With perishables it is a problem of routing and controlling the supply that moves into any particular market. With non-perishables, storage and finance and slow selling help to control that supply.

Above all things, no co-operative marketing association is a holding movement. If growers hold for a specific price, they deserve to fail just as any speculator who tries to squeeze the market beyond its normal commercial price.

Over Production

Second question: What can be done to prevent overproduction of a co-operatively marketed crop? Advertising will help, but how can you keep sales ahead of production when a crop is highly profitable?

Sapiro's answer: Nothing can be done to prevent overproduction of any crop except steady education as to the absorbing power of the consuming markets.

It is possible to extend markets by advertising and collateral means, but there is always the likelihood of reaching the saturation point. If this is done, overproduction will be inevitable. The only way in which it can be faced is by education and by co-ordinate action among farmers.

As it is now, we frequently get overproduction as we did with potatoes in this last crop. The potato farmers were absolutely helpless. Only about the normal crop moved into market—but that crop was sold at the lowest possible prices. Over 70,000,000 bushels of potatoes rotted in the ground in the northern line of states because it would not pay the farmers to dig them.

Those 70,000,000 bushels of potatoes rotting in the ground determined the price of the entire crop moving to market. Overproduction has its terrors at all times; but it is likely to be held in hand more easily if the growers are organized than when each man rushes his products to market, so that his neighbor and not himself will be stuck with the overproduction.

That is what unorganized farmers always do, and the buying world knows it. The result in an overproduction year is that farmers get an abnormally low price for that part of the crop which they do manage to sell; and

therein lies the greatest loss. If they could receive fair value for what is sold, the loss of the surplus would not be ruinous. This co-operative marketing associations tend to bring about. They do not dump a big crop all at once upon the market. They merchandise it—offer it to existing markets only as those markets can absorb it, and meantime try to create new markets for the surplus. If they can not get rid of it, this happens: If it is a perishable product, the surplus becomes a total loss, but it is a loss distributed proportionately among all the growers, who will receive more for that part of their crop which they sell than they would have received from the entire crop if dumped. If it is a non-perishable product, there is a carry-over in which each member of the pool has an interest. He knows of the carry-over because of his interest in it, and knows that to make it valuable he should not overproduce the next year; and he acts accordingly. Overproduction is always costly, but it is infinitely less costly with a strong co-operative marketing association handling the crop.

Renewing Contracts

Third question: Is there any satisfactory way of holding poolers after their contracts expire?

Sapiro's answer: There is no just or satisfactory way of holding poolers to a crop association after their contracts expire, except to keep teaching them just what they have done for themselves through co-operative marketing. They must always recognize that it is they who are doing the thing—not some association separate from them. I believe that wherever the right kind of co-operative marketing has been given an opportunity to demonstrate itself, growers will never go back to individual selling. This belief is based upon experience.

The Logical Limit

Fourth question: Do you believe that farmers should go further and further into the business of marketing until they are wholesaling farm products, and even retailing them?

Sapiro's answer: I do not believe that farmers should go further into the business of marketing their products. They should avoid the speculative channels of trade, and market through the distributive middleman. I do not believe they should attempt to wholesale or retail farm products, at least under the development I have seen in this country. It is an enormous job to market a crop intelligently to the trade, and I believe this should be completed by the farmers before they attempt the more difficult steps of limited distribution.

They must stick to the unit corresponding to car-load lots—and leave to the other legitimate factors of trade the process of stepping down the quantities to meet retail demand.

Fifth question: Do you believe it a sound policy for co-operative selling organizations to attempt quantity buying for their members?

Against Co-operative Stores

Sapiro's answer: I do not believe as a general rule, that it is wise for co-operative marketing associations to attempt to do quantity buying. These are totally separate problems. The buying matter affects the farmer as a consumer, and is a separate type of transaction. I believe that frequently farmers should do quantity buying—but it should not be done through their co-operative marketing groups.

Sixth question: Some people think there is danger in the too rapid expansion of the co-operative movement. There has been criticism of your type of organization because it is, in a way, "head down." Is it not better for the small local co-operatives to come first and then be joined together in strong state and national groups?

Sapiro's answer: The beginning must be made with the individual farmer. Co-operative marketing must be built

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News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

Saskatchewan

District No. 14 Rallies

Excellent reports of the series of meetings in District No. 14 have been received from M. McLachlan, the district director. It was most unfortunate, however, that the rallies arranged for Bigford and Neville had to be abandoned on account of the rain.

Law's Ranch

The rally at Law's Ranch took place as advertised, though the speakers were two hours late owing to having been ditched on the road. E. Cook, of Carmichael, presided. Community singing was indulged in, and the Spring Coulee Brass Band played selections.

Mrs. Moen, director of the Women's Section, spoke with great acceptance on the work of the section, and Geo. F. Edwards, of Markinch, vice-president of the association, spoke on the general work of the association. Mrs. Larson, municipal organizer, made a plea for a strong organization, and Mr. Moreland, county organizer, appealed for assistance in building up a 100 per cent. organization.

But for the heavy roads and threatening weather there would have been a record attendance. The refreshment booth was under the management of the Ladies' Aid, and was most successful. A baseball match followed the meeting with a dance in the evening.

At Waldeck

The weather interfered greatly with the attendance at Waldeck, only about fifty being present. In every other way, however, the rally was a success.

W. Dunn presided, and referred to the indifference of the people, their failure to grasp the higher ideals, and the value of getting together to study and evolve some method of solving the many problems before them. Mrs. Moen, Geo. F. Edwards, Mrs. Ida McNeal and M. McLachlan, the humorous district director, also gave addresses, and Hazeldeine Wilson was appointed municipal chairman.

Cliftonville Most Successful

The rally at Cliftonville schoolhouse was the most successful held in the district, there being about 300 persons present. This success was largely due to O. E. Madsson, a local enthusiast, who had gathered about him a band of workers pledged to 100 per cent. efficiency, and they attained it. An excellent musical program was provided by A. E. Davidson, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Dodds, W. Elias, Sydney Burt and the Victory Hill Violin Club. Mrs. McIlroy gave a reading in a very able manner. Mr. Madsson presided, and Mrs. McNeal, Mrs. Moen, Ed. Cook and M. McLachlan were again the speakers.

Tompkins Also

The rally at Tompkins was also highly satisfactory, E. Cook presiding. In the afternoon a musical program was presented, and Mrs. Moen and M. McLachlan, along with Mr. Connaboy, the president of the Sidewood local, gave addresses.

The speaker at the evening meeting was Mrs. McNeal, who gave an excellent address on the general work of the association. Mr. Duffy gave two recitations in excellent style, and a quartet of Tompkins business men, in the guise of a minstrel troupe, caused roars of merriment. Mr. Cook made a splendid appeal on behalf of the association. Dancing in the theatre terminated a great day in the history of Tompkins. Lunch was provided, and the W.G.G.A. rest room was thrown open for the use of those coming from the country. The financial results were also highly satisfactory.

The Progressive Progresses

Interest in The Progressive, the proposed association paper, is gradually increasing, and it is hoped the efforts being put forth will result in complete success.

Some misconceptions, however, must be got rid of, and the chief one is that

it is to take the place of The Guide. This is not the case. The Guide is a magazine, The Progressive will be a newspaper. Each will be the complement of the other, and the present relations between the association and The Guide will not be disturbed. The Guide will remain the co-ordinating influence between the three western associations; The Progressive will meet purely provincial needs. Both are necessary, and both should be supported.

Present means of publicity do not keep the members fully informed on the work of the association, and members cannot take the interest they ought in its affairs so long as their knowledge of what it is doing is deficient. The publication of this paper will be an opportunity long looked for by the members, and the opportunity must be seized. Shakespeare said: "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." This is the tide, the association's opportunity, and the way in which we deal with it will prove our wisdom or otherwise.

Marketing Plans

Several resolutions have been forwarded to the Central office in favor of the organization of a wheat pool, and requesting that action be taken in the matter. A meeting of the executive of the S.G.G.A. has been called for July 17, to go into the whole matter, and arrangements are also in hand for the holding of a joint meeting of delegates from the three provincial executives, probably during the following week, to deal with the same question. It was impossible to call a meeting of the executive earlier than the date mentioned as the members are at present filling engagements in the country.

Notes

The annual picnic and Grain Growers' rally took place at Mr. Heinrich's Grove, Davidson, on July 3. The weather man threw out a wet blanket, which spoiled the attendance. Nevertheless about sixty persons were present who listened with much appreciation to an address by R. M. Johnson. Mr. Kyle, of the department of agriculture, was also present, and gave a short talk on poultry. A recitation was given by Mrs. Hodges, and community singing was indulged in.

Raymore G.G.A. had an enjoyable field day on Monday, July 2. The men's and women's associations joined forces in a great rally that attracted a large number of people from all parts of the district. The children's races were quite an attraction, and a baseball game between the married men and bachelors provided great sport, and kept the people in a good humor until the supper interval. Addresses were given by Mrs. Thos. Benson and J. J. Cameron.

Alberta

U.F.A. Notes

The annual convention of the Battle River U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Political Association, will be held in Wainwright, on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 31 and August 1.

New Local

At a recent meeting of the Trochu local, the report of the delegate to the district convention, held in Carbon, to take steps towards the formation of a co-operative marketing association, was received and fully considered. Arrangements were made by Trochu local to entertain the delegates to the next convention, which will be held in Trochu, on July 27, and a publicity and welcoming committee was appointed.

Silver Heights local has been organized in the Coronation district, with nine paid-up members. The officers are: H. L. Gaffield, president, and C. A. Stoltz, secretary. The latter writes: "We intend that our membership shall

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The Sun Never Sets on

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Guide Classified Users Are Boosters - Why?

Request C.P.R. Relief

THE Guide has received from W. D. Trego, 3830 7A Street, West Calgary, as secretary of the C.P.R. Contract Holders' Immigration Association, a copy of the memorandum made by the contract holders in reply to the proposal of the "C.P.R. to extend the payments of the company's land over a 34-year period. A representative meeting of elected delegates was held in Calgary on June 20, at which the proposal outlined by President Beatty, of the C.P.R., was fully discussed. The memorandum is a lengthy one and it is impossible to publish it in full in The Guide, but the proposals of the contract holders are set forth in the following resolution which was unanimously adopted by the meeting of delegates.

"Whereas, we, the holders of C.P.R. land contracts, have spent many years laboring on these lands to establish and own our homes, but find it almost impossible to pay for them, owing to the many and various adverse conditions we are obliged to contend with, viz., frost, drought, hail, insect pests, high freight rates, low prices, etc., etc.; although our optimism has been occasionally stimulated by a good crop and we are in hopes of meeting our payments regularly, yet these hopes are again dashed to pieces by a recurrence of some of these plagues;

"We therefore request the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to give us such relief from our contracts as will make it possible for us to stay here and accomplish the purpose for which we came, as notwithstanding how hard we work, we cannot continue while getting deeper into debt:

"And we therefore ask that the C.P.R.,

"1. Cancel all unpaid, accrued and accruing interest charges since 1918, and,

"2. Defer all payments of principal until the spring of 1925;

"3. That all payments made since January 1, 1918, be applied on principal;

Twenty-Year Plan

"4. That as a basis of further settlement new contracts be entered into, effective, April 1, 1925, under the Dominion Government pre-emption plan, with twenty equal annual payments of principal with no interest charges excepting on payments of principal which have become overdue, and which shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. until paid;

"5. That there shall be a contract limit of \$25 per acre exclusive of improvements;

"6. That water rentals shall not exceed in any case \$1.00 per acre;

"7. That where the contract holder is not a resident farmer who has resold his holdings, he shall only participate in the above contract provided he agrees to pass on the new terms to the resident purchaser;

"8. That where it is found that the land has not the proper under drainage and is bringing alkali to the surface in sufficient quantities to destroy vegetation, the purchasers shall be entitled to a refund of all payments made or charged against such lands, and,

"9. That where there is not the natural drainage to take care of waste water, the C.P.R. shall assume all responsibility."

Saskatchewan Stock Growers Convene

The Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association held their eleventh annual meeting at Shaunavon, June 28 and 29. The excessive rainfall of the previous week, which has promoted such a luxuriant growth, made travel difficult, and the attendance suffered to some extent in consequence.

In his retiring address, Jack Byers, Valjean, Sask., made mention of the important developments of the last year in the stockman's calendar. The association had joined hands with the Alberta association in agitating to have the American tariff revised, and there are some evidences that this piece of activity may bear fruit.

The problem of finding a market for horses still remained unsolved, said Mr. Byers. Experience demonstrated that it was useless to ship green horses East. For broken horses, a market was developing, and it was hoped that in the coming year this branch of the livestock industry would enter into the better times which cattle and sheep men are confidently facing.

The president and secretary, Edward Evans, Moose Jaw, related the effort which had been made to obtain the appointment of a U.S. customs officer at the Moose Jaw yards to avoid vexatious and unnecessary unloading at North Portal.

A letter was read from Dr. Hargrave, Dominion veterinary inspector for Alberta, stationed at Medicine Hat, in which it was stated that not one authenticated case of mange had appeared for over a year in the old mange area in the south-western portion of Saskatchewan and southern Alberta, an announcement hailed with considerable satisfaction.

Reviews Market

C. N. Stetson, of the Dominion Livestock Branch, was billed to address the meeting, but owing to unavoidable absence, his paper was read. This address pointed out that while the marketing of Canadian cattle was some 200,000 heavier in 1922 than in the preceding year, most of this increase was in the poorer class of cattle. In 1922 only 6.5 per cent. of the cattle were finished 1,200-lb. steers. Only 9.3 per cent. grade as finished handy-weights. Both these figures compared unfavorably with 1921.

Mr. Stetson's paper analyzed market prices and found much therein to

hearten cattle producers, but he made the prediction that in the coming year, it would be necessary more than ever before to use judgment as to the time when cattle were put on the market.

O. Freer gave a very careful analysis of the result of pooling cattle to date. He showed the support which the United Grain Growers Limited was receiving in increasing strength from farmers who were being rapidly won over to the idea of concerted marketing. He followed the range of prices before and after the establishment of the pool, and showed what a factor it had been in increasing prices, not only for the man who shipped through the pool, but for all those shipping to the markets where the pool was in operation.

Announces Pool Changes

Mr. Freer made the very important announcement that beginning on July 1, his company intended to put into force a radical change in the operation of the pool. In place of making an initial payment of only 70 per cent. of the estimated value of animals as heretofore, it was the intention to pay full valuation immediately on acceptance. The company felt that there were many shippers who needed all they could get for their cattle immediately they were sold, and that this new arrangement would bring many into the pool who were not able to wait two or three weeks for final payment. The company were convinced that the pool plan was the only logical one tried yet, and that they could sell the cattle for more on the average than the hundred per cent valuation at which they were taken in, because they disposed of them on the graded basis and had greater selective power as to place of disposal than the individual selling a car load composed of more than one class of cattle.

If the pool run on these lines were to make money, as was confidently expected, these profits would be distributed as a patronage dividend to the shippers of cattle. Mr. Freer also explained the system of country agents which his company had put into effect.

Addresses were also given by Prof. Manley Champlin, on Crop Rotation; by Supt. N. D. McKenzie, of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, on The Feeding of Sheep and Lambs; by Prof. A. M. Shaw, on Winter Feeding of Cattle;

Continued on Page 14



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Hog Grading Reviewed

Hog grading has been in effect six months. In that space of time it has met with every variety of opinion from the bitterest condemnation to the most unqualified praise. That has been the experience with all similar programs which aimed to raise the quality of the product by bonusing the better class and discounting the product which it was hoped to discourage. Dr. Grisdale, speaking in Brandon last winter, told of the unpopularity of the department when they started to grade eggs in Montreal. To appear openly in the market in person was to invite a closer acquaintance with the undesired grade of that product that the most heroic department official would wish. Later the same experience was gone through with wool. But the department has had the courage of its conviction that in this way, and in this way only, could Canadian bacon earn a place in the British market, and the future of hog grading now seems secure. The following is the statement recently put out by the department on the present situation:

"After six months of operation, sufficient time has elapsed to review the hog grading policy to date and analyze its achievements. Propaganda work carried on previous to the inception of hog grading convinced many farmers of the necessity of improving the quality of Canadian hogs, but there still remained many who would not be convinced until market returns demonstrated the fact that an actual premium would be paid for hogs of the select bacon grade. The fact that at present, after six months of operation, the demand for breeding stock of bacon type is far in excess of supply, is conclusive proof that the popularity of the policy is increasing as a result of the operation of grading; in fact, the grading of hogs and sale on a graded basis has continuously acted as an educational factor, and the premium has proved sufficiently remunerative to steadily popularize the bacon-type hog.

"From the beginning, hog raisers who had bred the non-bacon type breeds, were naturally not enthusiastic until they realized that the desired market type, which cost no more to produce, has a higher market value. Most farmers have now had an opportunity to market hogs on a graded basis, and the hog grading certificates issued for hogs shipped to stock yards and large packing plants have enabled the shippers and farmers to become acquainted with the grading of their hogs. This knowledge, coupled with the fact that the premium was available, has naturally focused interest on the breeding of hogs that will make the premium grade.

"There was also considerable skepticism and opposition to hog grading particularly among the speculative buyers and traders. The aversion to hog grading from this quarter was based on the supposition that farmers would object to the payment for hogs on a quality basis. This opposition still prevails, particularly among country buyers. However, the local shipping associations have almost exclusively accepted the principle of settlement on a graded basis, and this method of settlement has continued to give general satisfaction, more especially in sections where the quality of hogs has reached a high standard of quality through breeding. The opposition of the local hog buyer, therefore, is being gradually broken down; in fact a very considerable number have already accepted the principle and are now buying from the farmers on a graded basis.

"Aside from the improvement being

effected in the quality of breeding stock, hog grading data will undoubtedly act as a barometer for the swine industry of the Dominion in eliminating many of the leaks which are prone to creep into the marketing of hogs. Already the percentage of heavy overweight hogs has greatly decreased, and a higher percentage of the total marketings are now shipped within bacon weights. No appreciable improvement is as yet noticeable in the percentage of select bacon hogs going to market, although the number of selects will steadily increase when last fall's litters arrive on the market, and will be decidedly noticeable next fall, following the marketing of spring litters this year.

"At certain markets, Montreal in particular, and at some local points, the percentage of light-weight hogs going to market is altogether too high. This is regrettable, as farmers are losing money in not finishing their hogs to full market weights. There is also a tendency on the part of many farmers to market hogs of the select bacon and thick smooth grades on the light side. Fifteen to twenty pounds would add to the finish of a very large percentage of the hogs in these grades and, with present prices for grain, and the steady market which has prevailed, farmers could profitably feed to an average of 200 pounds to 210 pounds.

"It is impossible at present, with only six months behind it, to fully estimate the value of the hog grading to the country. It should, however, be gratifying to hog raisers to know that grading continues to stimulate hog improvement, and that this improvement will ultimately place Canadian bacon in the position where it will adequately stand up in competition with bacon from other countries. Heavy exports of bacon this year have undoubtedly been a big factor in maintaining a profitable market for hogs in Canada, and the fact that Canada still continues to meet strong competition in the sale of her bacon, unquestionably justifies the attention now being paid to the feeding and breeding of Canadian hogs."

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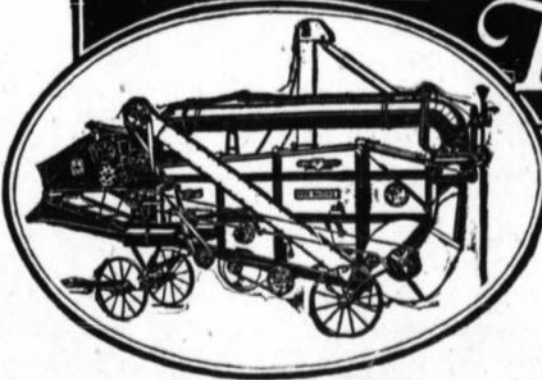
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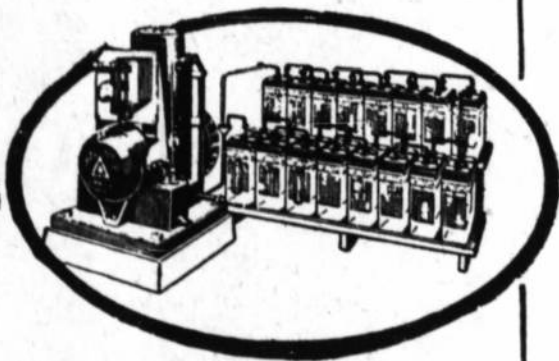
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News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 9

be larger, and that the U.F.A. shall be a force for good in this community. We are glad to be connected with the organization that has been the biggest factor in the social and economic betterment of Alberta and Western Canada."

Edgerton Co-operative Association

The annual meeting of the Edgerton Co-operative Association, Limited, was held in the Co-operative Assembly Rooms, Edgerton, on June 25. Two of the three retiring directors, Messrs. Spencer and Granagan, were re-elected. Mrs. Hayes was unanimously elected to fill the third vacancy.

A dividend of eight per cent. on share capital was declared. Shareholders will have the option of taking out the value of the dividend in goods, or having it credited towards the purchase of another share. A two and a half per cent. purchase bonus was declared on all purchases, and a sum equal to 15 per cent. of the subscribed share capital was carried to reserve.

The result of the year's work was felt to be highly satisfactory and the association is in a sound financial position, due largely, the members believe, to the fact that business is done on a strictly cash basis.

Pandora Convention

The convention of the Pandora U.F.A. District Association, held recent-

ly at Clivale, was the largest in its history, as over one hundred visitors and delegates were in attendance.

Addresses were given by G. A. Forster, M.L.A., who dealt at length with the business of the last session of the legislature, and by Mrs. L. E. Helmer, vice-president of the Federal Constituency Association.

Resolutions were passed urging the formation of a co-operative marketing association to handle perishable products through a central agency, and asking the provincial government to inaugurate a system of credit whereby schools can be financed to carry on for the full year instead of, as in some cases at present, for only a few months.

A resolution, asking that a provincial platform committee should meet annually to redraft and revise the provincial platform, was lost.

F. H. Haritt occupied the chair and W. A. McKay acted as secretary.

District No. 6, Bow River

The annual meeting of District No. 6 of the Bow River U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, was held at Retlaw, recently, about fifty delegates attending. The president, R. L. King, and the secretary-treasurer, Rev. F. Forster, were re-elected, and J. S. Atkinson was elected vice-president.

A number of important resolutions were keenly debated. The convention passed one asking the financial interests to write off all interest from 1918, to give encouragement to settlers to pay the principal. Other resolutions were carried asking that the proportional system of voting be made effective, and that the federal government inaugurate a federal system of loans in order that money might be obtained at a lower rate of interest.

During the evening session addresses were given by Mr. Winburn, of Taber,

who spoke on Banking, and by A. E. Ottewell, of the University Extension Department, on Old London.

South Edmonton Convention

Delegates from eleven locals attended the general meeting of the South Edmonton Provincial Constituency Association, held in Bremner, on June 16. The meeting reaffirmed its opposition to government operated labor bureaus, expressing the opinion that the old system of competitive agencies was more efficient; passed a resolution declaring that a great reduction in the number of members of the provincial legislature could be made without decreasing efficiency, thereby reducing expenses, and requesting the provincial government at the next redistribution to reduce the total number of seats to forty, and after debating the question of grain marketing and the western route, passed a resolution "That action should be taken by the United Farmers of Alberta towards building and operating a grain elevator at Vancouver."

Loyal to U.F.A.

The secretary of Chancellor local writes that although farmers in that district were so hard hit by last year's disastrous season that they cannot pay dues, they are loyal to the U.F.A., and are continuing to hold their local meetings.

Dalemead Sports Day

The sports day held in Dalemead, on June 8, which took the place of the annual picnic, was arranged jointly by the U.F.A., U.F.W.A. and the Dalemead Social Club. The men's local looked after the sports program, the U.F.W.A. were responsible for the refreshments, and the Social Club took charge of the dance which followed. The Tenth Battalion Band gave an excellent concert,

and provided music for the dance. The Dalemead junior local also contributed to the day's program, and their fancy dress parade was warmly applauded. A very large crowd heartily enjoyed the events of the day and evening.

Manitoba

U.F.M. Executive Meeting

At the recent meeting of the executive of the United Farmers of Manitoba, held in the Central Office, July 2 and 3, important discussions centred around the question of marketing and the handling of grain. It was agreed that Messrs. Burnell, Poole and Wright, represent the U.F.M. at the conference of the Canadian Council of Agriculture on wheat marketing, and that further research work on the marketing of grain and the by-products of the farm be continued, and reports submitted to the Canadian Council of Agriculture in time for its next meeting. It was agreed that Messrs. Burnell, McKenzie, Wright and Wood be a committee to prepare material for presentation on behalf of the United Farmers of Manitoba to the forthcoming grain enquiry.

A letter from the Board of Grain Commissioners was read, embodying the following two important changes in the regulations of the commission: "1. That Clause 4 of the said rules and regulations be cancelled, and the following substituted in lieu thereof: (4) The board will issue public terminal elevator licenses and private elevator licenses. 2. That the following be inserted immediately after clause 17: (a) Cars of grain belonging to farmers which are shipped without selling instructions, or with instructions to be held for further orders, shall not be ordered to or unloaded into any private elevator whether by country elevator operator, commission merchant, or any other party acting for the farmer, without the express consent of the farmer given in writing; and such cars shall not be received into any such private elevator."

A memorandum for presentation to the commission on education is under preparation by Miss J. Strang, of Dauphin. Further material will be prepared by the U.F.M. office and presented with Miss Strang's report.

In reviewing the recent temperance campaign, the executive went on record as viewing with regret the decision of the majority of the electors of the province as expressed by the vote of June 22. The two main causes which were recognized as operating were: "1. A degree of incompleteness in the enforcement of the act both in city and country (though this was grossly exaggerated during the campaign). 2. General neglect of education on temperance during the past seven years. We are profoundly gratified in noting that in older Manitoba, the settlements where the farmers have been longest organized, a majority of the voters supported prohibition—there being 22 constituencies and over 40 towns, larger and smaller, listed in the dry column. We reaffirm our adherence to the principle of prohibition as valid and necessary to the best social and moral life of the community. We place ourselves behind the conception of united organization for fundamental educational work along temperance lines throughout the province."

In further discussing the work of the office the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "In reviewing the period of the recent campaign the executive places itself on record as appreciating, very cordially, the efficient work done by D. G. McKenzie, as assistant secretary. His broad vision of what is possible in the way of serving the U.F.M. community, and his uniformly sane judgment and practical initiative, has been proved in his conducting of correspondence with railways in connection with claims, in handling marketing problems, in co-operation with the Manitoba Agricultural College, and generally, in promoting the best spirit of our movement, has won admiration from all who have had the opportunity of seeing it at close range. We have pleasure in stating that there is every reason to believe that the work of the office has been maintained at full efficiency."

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Sapiro Answers Eight Questions

Continued from Page 8

from the ground up by the individual farmer pooling his problems with those who have a similar problem, within reasonably handled units.

With perishable products he should organize locals for receiving, grading, and packing, and then federate the locals on a commodity basis for sales. With non-perishables of more or less nation-wide production he should organize probably on a state-wide basis and pool accordingly. Then the various states should federate for national co-ordination. But in any case there should always be informed locals, so that the growers can get together constantly and know what is pending in their industry.

Now, I believe strongly in large-scale organizations, the largest scale possible. But the highest achievement possible is only attainable when the right method is used to bring it about. I believe in the eventual national organization of the country's wheat. I believe further that this should be kept in mind as the ultimate aim of any wheat program.

I have to laugh at the suggestion that there is too rapid expansion of the co-operative movement. You can never do a right thing too rapidly—except in the wrong way. The U. S. Grain Growers was wrong, and would have been wrong if it had covered one hundred years in its conception and campaigns. Speed is no element of rightness. It is simply a factor in the technique of a campaign. Each particular commodity and each particular district must be studied by itself to determine what kind of a campaign will produce results as to marketing.

Non-Commercial Organizations

Seventh question: In what way, if any, should the co-operative work with non-business farm organizations, such as the Grange and the Farm Bureau?

Sapiro's answer: The non-commercial farm organizations, such as the Farm Bureau and the Farmers' Union and the Grange and Equity, should not themselves engage in co-operative marketing; but they should initiate proper selling movements. They can be of enormous assistance in organization campaigns.

When once a co-operative is organized, no non-commercial farm organization should have a word to say regarding the methods of conducting the business, except to assist in building morale and to assist as individuals in helping the co-operative to solve its commercial problems.

The Last Commandment

Eighth question: Many people are skeptical about the possibility of co-operation alone being able to make agriculture profitable. Unless the entire economic structure is sound, how can you expect farming to pay?

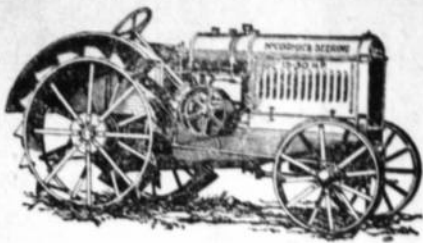
Sapiro's answer: Until the economic structure is sound, the average consumer will not have a proper purchasing power. If this purchasing power is absent, crops will not be sold at any price which would bring prosperity to the farmer. Co-operative marketing can not create over again all the economic conditions of the world. It can only enable the farmer to adjust his own conditions intelligently and fundamentally to actual world circumstances.

But, on the other hand, I do not believe it is wise for the farmer to try to solve the problems of everyone else. He must look after his own needs and solve his own problems just as everyone else is trying to solve his problem to his own profit, regardless of the farmer. This does not mean that the farmer should be a bad citizen. But the best citizen is the one who takes care of his own business—and at the same time gives thought to the needs of others.

Clergyman: "I brought back the second-hand car I bought from you last week. It is too obstreperous."

Dealer: "What's wrong? Can't you run it?"

Clergyman: "Not and stay in the ministry."—Motor Life.



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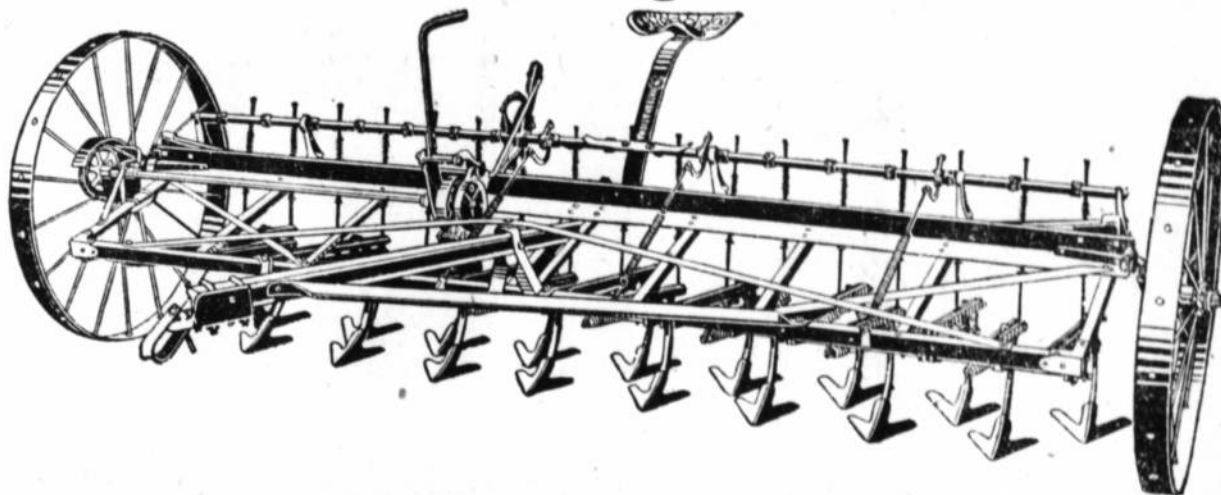
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Saskatchewan Stock Growers Convene

Continued from Page 10

and by Geo. Spence, M.L.A. for Noteken.

The resolutions passed related to the posting of notices respecting impounding, railway extension from Bengough to Willow Bunch, regulations regarding feeding cattle in transit, freight rates on screenings from lake and interior terminals, and stock rustling. The convention chose Maple Creek as its meeting place for next year. The association regretfully accepted the decision of President Byers to retire from the presidential office on account of his new connection with the Dominion Livestock Branch. Ole Olafson, Mortlach, was chosen to succeed him. R. P. Gilchrist, Maple Creek, is the vice-president for the coming year. Edward Evans, Moose Jaw, remains as secretary. This convention was unanimously agreed upon as the most successful of any in the history of the association in point of important business covered.

The Test of a Man

Continued from Page 7

bear can beat a horse on the level, but its specialty is hill climbing. It is built for it with claws and muscles especially adapted to the purpose.

Slater sensed what had happened as he wheeled to await the charge. The she-bear had slept late in her den somewhere close at hand, drowsy after her last meal of the Mexican's sheep. Thirsty on awakening, she had gone down for water to the pool, leaving the cub in the cave and working her way up the bottom of the gorge in light foraging. With the wind in Slater's favor, she had not noticed his approach, and, in the meantime, the cub had wandered out to see what had happened to his mother. But the cry of her offspring had instantly roused her maternal alertness.

In the seconds it took his brain to record the impression, the bear had reached the shelf, its wicked eyes gleaming red above the uplifted snout under which showed the gleaming tusks. Slater threw his rifle to his shoulder, took one deliberate aim, and fired full in the open gullet, hoping to reach the brain. The bear gulped and rushed in as he pumped the lever of his rifle in desperation, stepping swiftly back to avoid the swing of her paw. He dodged the first, but the bear reared and boxed with lightning rapidity, scuffling aside the cub that had made for her as soon as she appeared.

There was no time for another shot. Slater clubbed his rifle by the barrel. The next second it lay, smashed, on the trail, stock and barrel far apart, while his arms ached with the force of the bear's smash. The cub ran in again and gave him the respite he wanted, blundering between its mother's hind legs. She stooped and cuffed it out of her way while Slater drew his knife from its sheath at his belt. It was long enough for stabbing and a formidable weapon at close quarters. He could not hope to escape laceration, but one thrust beneath the bear's forearm should reach the heart.

Waddling forward with clumsy speed, the bear advanced, ready to crush him in her hug. She feinted with her right paw. Slater stepped in, the knife poised for the thrust. Too swift for him to see the blow, much less dodge it, the bear's left forearm shot forward, the knife fell from his hand, the force of the impact shivering its blade on a boulder of hard granite. The next instant he was in the grip of the bear's left arm. He could feel the reek of her hot breath on his cheek as she bent her short neck in an attempt to reach him with her great jaws.

Slater buried his head in the fur of the bear's chest. His left arm was flung upward across her neck, striving to ward off the bite. His right arm, doubled, the wrist broken by the blow that disarmed him, tried in vain to push back the great bulk of the infuriated beast. Out of the whirlwind of thoughts and the swift confusion of the fight he knew himself powerless against those mighty muscles that backed the claws and teeth. It was the end! He waited

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for the bear's right arm to fall, tearing his flesh, crushing the breath out of him—

Pringle, five hours behind Slater at the start, made up an hour over the Horseshoe Canon Trail. It was five o'clock when he came out at the north end of Round Meadow, close to the little pool at the outlet of the gorge. He held little hope of coming across the grizzly before nightfall, and, like Slater, he had resolved upon camping out until morning.

Every yard of the way he had railed against his own hard luck at being detained by the stage boss. In the last few miles he had strained his ears listening for a shot that might proclaim his rival's victory. Mary Keene's words of the night before seemed more and more to dictate a test between them. The combination of a woman who is beautiful and two men she desires to attract is a good deal like that of two dry sticks and a lighted match. Pringle's jealousy flared high as he thought of Slater as perhaps already triumphant, gloating over the pelt of the grizzly, and, later, presenting it to Mary Keene while he played second fiddle.

At the pool, he read the sign of the bear tracks plus those of Slater and followed the latter's trail.

"Plumb fresh," he muttered, "an' Slater ain't mor'n a few minutes ahead of me. I reckon I'll foller up a ways."

The shadows outstripped him for a while until he reached the steeper pitches of the trail. Suddenly he heard a shot followed by its echoes tossed from side to side of the gorge. It was just ahead of him. He halted, his rifle ready, intently listening and watching.

"That's darn funny," he told himself. "It's a mighty good shot that settles the hash of a grizzly first pop, and it ain't like Slater not to make sure with a second. I wouldn't risk it. Mebbe—"

Foot by foot he tiptoed to where the cliff buttressed out, passed it as Slater had done, gained his footing on the wider space, and saw the tableau of his rival in the bear's hug.

Against the first instinct to shoot was set the thought that had come into his mind as he scrambled round the cliff. If the bear had killed Slater the rivalry was at an end. Now he had but to hold his trigger finger for a few seconds, and Slater would not only be out of the way, but he could shoot the bear and return doubly triumphant. And Mary Keene? It was the girl set against the man! As Slater and the grizzly stood merged in the death grip it would be hard to hit one with any certainty of missing the other. None could blame him if he hit the man even if they saw the shot fired. The bear swerved, and Slater's shoulder blades showed directly over the sight of Pringle's rifle as he raised it to his shoulder, his mind made up at last.

The Winchester muzzle steadied, the bead at the end dropped into the notch and held there while Pringle's nervous finger pressed the trigger until but the fraction of an ounce of pull resisted. The ponderous right arm of the grizzly was poised for the final blow when Pringle shouted: "Hi!"

The bear turned her head, her wicked eyes gleaming, the blow arrested, the base of her ear exposed for an instant. The rifle spoke, the soft-nosed bullet sped into the brain, and tore its mushroomed way out at the other side of the skull. While the echoes were still echoing down the gorge the grizzly coughed and slumped inanimate. Slater dazed, covered with blood of his late antagonist, rolled to the very edge of the trail as Pringle kicked the whining cub aside and hastened toward him.

"It's your skin, Jim," said Slater, as they sat by the side of a crackling fire that night.

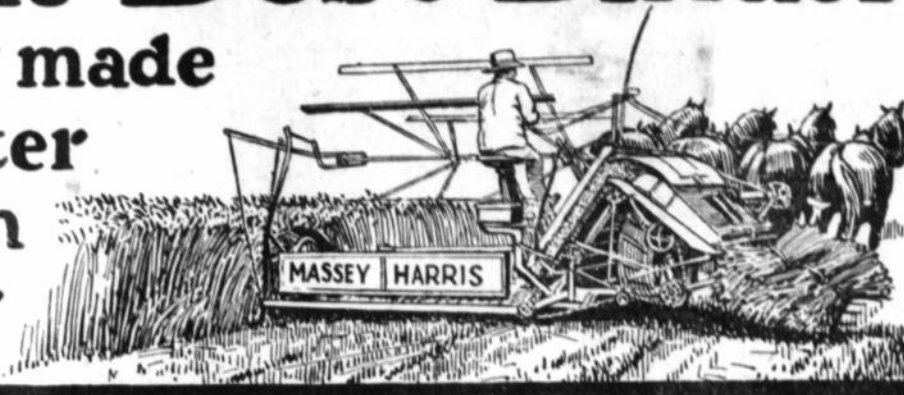
"Mine?" said Pringle. "Not by a darn sight! Warn't you holding the critter for me while I shot? Besides, you had one bullet in the beast already."

Slater laughed. He was not much the worse for the encounter save a few surface ribs that mattered little to a man of his physique and stamina. He puffed at his pipe.

"We can't both give it to her," he said at length.

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The sparks from the little fire went, snapping, up to the stars as if in feeble imitation. Pringle scowled into the glow.

"I don't believe she'd care a hairpin what happened to either of us long's she got the skin," he said. "She set us on to it, but she didn't promise nothin' to either one as I noticed. Jest cat's-paws we was, Jim. The two of us."

"It's your skin," reassured Slater. "It 'ud look mighty fine in your cabin in front of the fire."

"There's two rooms in the cabin, 'sides the kitchen," said Pringle. "What d'ye say you take up one of 'em, Ed? I'm sick of baching it alone. What d'ye say?"

Slater's pipe fell from his lips as he started to speak, but changed his mind and stretched out his hand to Pringle instead.

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The Wheat Pool Movement

Continued from Page 4

"Saskatchewan government awaiting decision Canadian Council of Agriculture and Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Government is taking no direct action but stand ready to support any practical plan."

The decision of the Council of Agriculture was made public after the conference held in Winnipeg, July 4 and 5, in the following statement:

"In view of the recent announcement of Premiers Dunning and Greenfield, that they had found it impossible to organize a wheat board, the conference gave consideration to alternative methods of marketing, and came to the unanimous conclusion that a voluntary pool, in addition to existing facilities, should, if properly supported, prove of value in securing greater returns for the farmer. It was decided, therefore, that every possible effort should be made to establish a voluntary pooling system, and arrangements were made for further conferences between the farmers' organizations in the three prairie provinces to work out the details.

"Doubt is entertained, however, as to the possibility of organizing a comprehensive pool for this year's crop."

The council thus left the devising of an actual plan to the associations, and stood ready to give assistance if necessary, and the conference to be held at Regina, on July 23, is the outcome of that decision.

Confirmation of the attitude of the Alberta government as outlined in the communication from Secretary Higginbotham, was given to The Guide by Premier Greenfield in the following telegram:

“Edmonton, July 13.

"Government has discussed with United Farmers grain marketing committee and also with their board of directors, as to possibility of establishing pool for this year's crop. Understand United Farmers grain marketing

committee has since concluded not to attempt formation of pool for this crop, but to immediately begin preparation for 1924. This government prepared to co-operate with farmers' organization in any sound, well-planned pool. Brownlee and Reid left this week to study co-operative marketing on the ground in several states."

Hon. J. E. Brownlee and Hon. R. G. Reid, referred to in the above telegram, are members of the co-operative marketing committee of the Alberta government which is working with the committee of the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Farmers Union of Canada, an organization recently formed in Saskatchewan, has also been giving an active attention to the question of a voluntary wheat pool, and the following telegrams have passed between it and The Guide:

* "Saskatoon, Sask., July 8, 1923.
"Editor, Grain Growers' Guide,

"We are asking many farm papers also others, to co-operate in an educational campaign with view of establishing voluntary contract pool for 1923 crop. Sapiro can arrive here July 25, he says the pool can be organized for 1923 crop. Will you guarantee support of your paper if a joint call is sent to Sapiro. Saskatchewan government has pledged its moral support. Please wire answer.

"Farmers' Union of Canada,"
"Per L. C. Brouillette."

“Farmers’ Union of Canada. “July 9

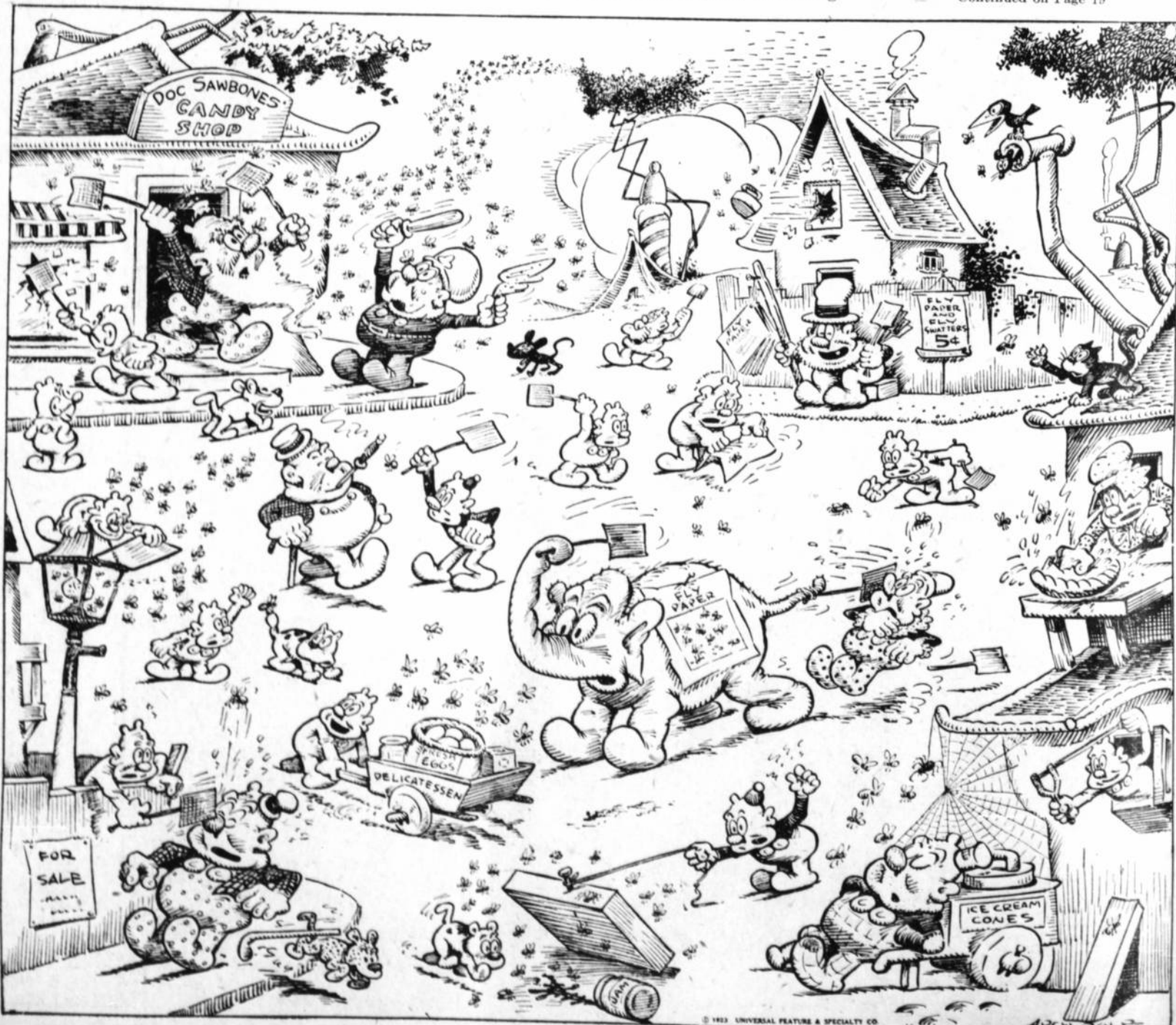
"Saskatoon, Sask.
"Replying to your wire. Since the failure of wheat board, Guide favors organization of voluntary pooling system, but doubts whether adequate pool can be organized for present year's crop. Guide policy on question set forth in article, issue July 11, off press and being mailed today.

“G. F. Chipman.”
The present situation then is that the

Continued on Page 19

FLIES INVADE DOOVILLE

Just a few days ago, Doc Sawbones opened a new candy shop. It had nice shiny show cases and they were fairly crowded with sweets. Just like an army, the flies came from over the hill and headed straight for the candy store. Doc Sawbones is almost distracted. In the front door he stands with a fly swatter in each hand, and all day long he is swatting at the horde of flies. He called Flannelfeet to help him, but Flannelfeet has nothing but a handkerchief and his billy, and the flies buzz and buzz and bite his nose. Doc had also given a swatter to a little Doo Dad. A fly lit on the big plate glass window of the candy shop, and—the little Doo Dad swatted it. Poor Doc Sawbones will have to buy a new window for his store. In the house across the street the flies buzzed and buzzed and buzzed. There were a dozen or more of them on the window and the little Doo Dad lady threw her flat iron at them. Now the flies will have no trouble in escaping, but—more may come in. The little old Scotch vendor has been doing a rushing business in sticky papers and swatters. Tiny has one on each end. I am afraid there won't be many eggs left in the little wagon when Tiny is through. I am quite sure that the little lady Doo Dad, in the upstairs window caught the flies that were feasting on the pie she had placed on the ledge to cool. She may have to bake another pie, though. Old Sleepy Sam is in luck! A wise spider saw a great opportunity and quickly spun its web. Soon it should have a good dinner. Roly has a new kind of a fly trap. I wonder what he will catch! Surely not as many flies as the little fellow who has placed the piece of cheese on the lamp post. The little Doo Dad missed the fly that was scampering around on Old Man Grouch's nose. I wonder—I just wonder, what Old Man Grouch is thinking.



The Countrywoman

The Disease of Over-Fussiness

A LOT of homemakers suffer from the disease of over-fussiness. For instance, when a friend comes on a visit or when hospitality is being given to an extension worker the over-particular woman spends long hours preparing elaborate meals and is so played out that she cannot enjoy the company of her visitor to the fullest extent. She forgets that only a certain amount of food is necessary to keep a person in good health and that plain substantial dishes nourish the body just as well as something fancy. In fact, the less elaborate food is, the easier it is to digest, so it is foolishness to spend valuable energy on useless frills.

To have cake, pie, cookies and tea biscuits at supper is unnecessary, for, with fruit, one of these is plenty. By eliminating the other items the homemaker will have more time with her guest and more energy to enjoy the visit. The most delightful week-ends we can remember in the days when we were "on the road" were spent at the home of a widow, who planned things so that we could have "a real visit." She used to say, "Now, I'm not bothering much about dinner today, because I want to have as much time with you as I can"—and there was always plenty to satisfy our hunger. She was an artist, for she knew how to carry on her daily work and yet to get the most out of life.

Quite apart from the enjoyment obtained by entertaining somebody congenial there is also the possibility of deriving inspiration and new ideas from a visitor. It is therefore a pity to lose "the good part which shall not be taken away" on account of being "cumbered about with much serving."

Common Courtesy in Children

Why is it so many children are lacking in courtesy? It seems natural for them to be little savages if allowed to follow their natural inclination. A polite, unembarrassed child is such a novelty that when one chances to meet one who knows how to greet people it is noticeable.

A lady, accompanied by her two sons, called on me not long ago. I had not met the boys before, lads of seven and ten years of age. The mother introduced her sons as if they were adults, and they shook hands acknowledging the introduction like little gentlemen. These little boys had charming manners and from what I observed, I believe it was because the mother treated them with great respect and seemed to expect them to conduct themselves accordingly. After chatting a few moments they excused themselves, asking permission to look around the farm. What a pleasant impression these boys made!

Then again, what a different impression is left by other children. They come with their parents to visit, make no attempt to greet the elders and some when spoken to drop their heads and mumble out some sort of a reply.

A foreign friend of mine made me think of this. She said, "Children of this country and of America have not many manners taught to them." After she had spoken thus, I noticed the different children. I have had the opportunity of living and visiting in many foreign homes, Swedish, Norwegian, German, Danish, French and Italian, and in each home the children of the household were required to bow politely and greet the guest. No matter how young the child or how shy, a word from either parent was sufficient and so they know nothing else.

Not so long ago I chanced to call on a French family consisting of father, mother and twelve children, eleven of these girls. When I entered the house the girls were all present. It was a pleasure to see how quickly these children rose to their feet, curtsied and waited until I was seated before they took their seats once more to sit quietly until I rose to go, when they

got up again and bade me goodbye.

These little girls were a picture in their fresh gingham dresses, regular little steps they were too, a picture that will linger long in my memory. "Why should the foreign children have better manners than our own boys and girls?" I pondered as I drove away. It is largely a matter of early training. A little attention given to the children when they are at an impressionable age works wonders.

How different this was from another home I visited later. There were several children in that home. The smaller children ran into the bush and hid, later to creep forth and peep timidly at me from the windows and doors. The older ones came into the room, interrupting us repeatedly, walked in front of our chairs without excusing themselves, made no attempt to bid us good day. Later, judging from all signs, they hid away to the kitchen to loot the pantry. These children talked so loud and played so noisily that it was hard to make oneself heard in the din, and when I left they stood around, some with their fingers in their mouths and some with mouths open, looking blank, not thinking for a moment to bid me, good night, as had the French children.

I know children well enough to know that sometimes, notwithstanding all our training, they do the very things they should not do, but if they are treated with due consideration and with as much respect as they deserve they will respond. It is not a matter of training them for outsiders but to teach them to be courteous in the home at all times, then when they do go abroad they are likely to do as they are accustomed to do at home.—Marilla R. Whitmore.

The Simpson's Camp

Pa Simpson didn't want to go camping. He enjoyed a holiday better in the fall when the summer work was ended. But Ma Simpson was tired of living in the same little old house and doing the same little old work and chores. And the children, why, bless their hearts! they always wanted to camp since they were sure it would be great fun. So big daughter, Ethel, was left home to look after the wee chicks and cook for pa, with the promised reward of a holiday week for herself at cousin Julia's city home after ma came home.

Now ma hadn't the desire to spend much cash on this holiday, all she wanted was to get away for a rest and a change, so the equipment they gathered was not the fancy kind that folds up and snuggles into roof and sides of an automobile. Ma didn't even sigh that

she hadn't all the new fangled ideas like those, she just put her wits to work and knew they would have a good time anyway.

They were thankful they owned a tent. That was a good beginning, and since they were going in the democrat practically no furniture could be taken. Two mattresses, a water-tight box of bedding, a second one for food, and the third for dishes, were put in, then there was a small coal oil stove and a can of coal oil, two valises with necessary clothes and a storm door to use for table top, two boards for bench tops, a hammer and nails, matches in a tin box, an axe, two pieces of tin, one larger than the other, and two links of stove pipe with an elbow.

It seemed a pretty big load, but the team was strong and young and even with ma and the children on top of it all, trotted off at a good pace.

"Goodbye, be good! Forget us for a week!" and they were gone and the holiday started.

They drove some fifteen miles and pitched their tent before night on the farm of an old friend, choosing a spot among a few big trees beside a small stream.

Gerald and Howard, aged ten and twelve, helped valiantly in getting settled. When the tent was up they cut small brush and heaped it at each side. When quite a pile was gathered they put the mattresses on these. Thus they were off the ground away from damp and insects, a log at the head beneath the mattress made the beds more comfortable to sleep on.

Then they cut four forked sticks, each three feet long, and drove them in the ground as table legs; between the forks cross sticks were added and the storm door laid on top as table. The same idea, only using shorter sticks, gave them benches to sit on while they ate. Then nails were driven in the trees and pots, pans, coats, and hats were hung up. Higher up nails held eatables in pails. The milk uncovered in a pail swung all day in the breeze and never went sour. The sugar, tea, meal, cake and bread were all kept in a tight tin box so ants nor rain could molest.

With the two pieces of tin the boys made a stove. They dug a hole two feet long by one foot wide and lined it with stones. Across the top and level with the ground was placed the larger piece of tin, the smaller piece of tin acted as the front of the stove, and six inches of hole was left beyond that to get in the draft of air. The stove pipe was put at the other end, elbow towards the fire box, steadied in place by many stones, and earth was packed among these to make the draft more perfect. It was surprising how well it burned and pots boiled and bacon fried seemingly by magic in it. Supper over, they all had a swim in the cool stream and "fell on sleep" like infants.

Early the next morning the boys were up and, taking their fishing lines, soon had caught two good sized fish. Ma, enjoying her holiday, was still asleep, so were the two little sisters, but the boys made the fire in the little stove, cleaned and washed the fish, and then set them to fry. When ma opened her eyes she heard amid the twittering of birds in the trees overhead and the gurgle of the stream, the frying frizzle of the fish. A smile broke over her face, and jumping up she began to sing, "Ho! This is the Life for Molly."—Margaret Phillips.

Never Too Late To Learn

"Grandmothers in college? Certainly. Mrs. Sarah Shoemaker Farley has just been given the degree of Bachelor of Science in botany, School of Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College. Her two sons are both college graduates, and she counts to her credit twelve grandchildren. Nor did she hold the honors alone: Mrs. Susan A. Porterfield—whose sons are also college graduates—was granted the Bachelor of Arts degree in modern languages by the same college."—The Woman Citizen.



Elsa Branstrom

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LIVESTOCK

See also General Miscellaneous

Various

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CATTLE

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Various

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REGISTERED CHESTER - WHITES, FROM mature stock, \$15, eight weeks, papers free; satisfaction guaranteed. J. MacLachlan, Esbank, Sask. 25-5

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PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES, APRIL AND MAY farrow, from long, smooth, mature sows. Boars, \$15; sows, \$15; or \$25 a pair; papers included. We have won over 40 prizes. Our sows are by first prize boar, second prize sow, Calgary. Thos. J. Borbridge, Crossfield, Alta. 27-4

BERKSHIRE PIGS, BOTH SEXES, READY to ship, bacon type, \$12 each, with papers. J. E. Andrews, Southview Farm, Girvin, Sask. 28-5

BACON BERKSHIRES FOR QUICK SALE, \$10, papers, farrowed May 17. Manly Cable, Macklin, Sask. 27-5

CHOICE BERKSHIRE PIGS, \$12 EACH, WHILE they last. R. E. Lamb, Rowley, Alta. 27-5

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REGISTERED TAMWORTH PIGS, FOUNDATION stock, April litters, \$17.50, May litters, \$15. George Bros., Bon Accord, Alta. 29-4

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YORKSHIRES OF QUALITY AND BREEDING, Calgary winners, 1922, Alberta bred champion boar, first bacon pen. Offering choice spring pigs. Denis Hunter, R2, Strathecona, Alta. 26-5

YORKSHIRES—TWO-YEAR-OLD SOW, BRED, one-year-old boar, 35 and 30 dollars each, with experimental farm stock papers. Berthel Andersen, Leduc, Alta. 26-5

LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRES, APRIL, May farrowing, from prolific sows, Brethour stock. Prize-winning boars, \$15 and \$20, with papers. Rothwell Farms, Regina, Sask. 27-3

SELLING—YORKSHIRES, APRIL 26 AND MAY 3 farrow, \$15 at eight or ten weeks. Chas. Marks, Midale, Sask. 26-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS, MAY farrowed, bacon type, \$10. C. T. Moore Simpson, Sask. 29-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, MANITOBA Agricultural College strain, either sex, \$10, eight weeks. G. A. Todd, Harding, Man. 27-3

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YORKSHIRES—TRUE BACON TYPE, EIGHT weeks old, either sex, \$12; papers free. J. M. Hayden, Cabri, Sask. 27-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, TEN weeks, \$10, papers free. Lance Watson, Dodsland, Sask. 28-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, EIGHT WEEKS, \$11. H. Potter, Langbank, Sask. 19-12

POULTRY

See also General Miscellaneous

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

50 PULLETS, SIX WEEKS, FROM MY GIANT Mammoth Bronze 12 months 33-pound tom, from imported high-class stock, \$4.00 each; five, \$16. Safe delivery guaranteed. E. S. Erickson, Dunkirk, Sask. 26-5

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SEE TOP OF PAGE FOR FULL INFORMATION

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

SEEDS

See also General Miscellaneous

Various

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED—Grown and carefully selected for five years in Saskatchewan, hulled, cleaned, scarified, 10 cents pound, f.o.b. Sinaluta, Sask., bags included. W. G. Hill & Sons. 28-5

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SITUATIONS VACANT

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EMPIRE-BALTIC CREAM SEPARATORS. Special offer, \$25, freight paid. Type M.O. capacity 140 pounds per hour. All sizes to 1,000 pounds capacity at a similar saving. Thousands in use. Thirty days' trial. Write for details. Robinson-Alamo Limited, 140 Princess Street, Winnipeg. 29-5

FOR SALE—REASONABLE TERMS TO responsible parties—Waterloo steam traction engine, 16 H.P.; 28-42 Waterloo separator; Stewart plow, stubble or breaker, three 14-inch bottoms. Bids taken on each article separately or altogether. T. G. Howe, Angusville, Man. 28-2

CYLINDER GRINDING AND REBORING FOR every make of car or tractor. We have "The Simplicity" machine. Its work is faultless. That's why we positively guarantee every job. J. Drever's Auto Machine Shop, 462 Balmoral, Winnipeg. 26-9

SELLING—HART-PARR 30-60 AND RED River separator 36-55 with Garden City feeder, also Rumely 30-60 and 40-64 separator; both outfits in good repair and priced to sell. Write Box 103, Rosetown, Sask. 28-2

SELL OR TRADE—CASE OUTFIT, 30-60 OIL- pull tractor and 32-54 separator, good condition, \$2,000. Would take good condition 22-inch separator with self-feeder and blower as part payment. John Smart, Brighthelm, Sask. 29-2

SALE—CASE OUTFIT, STEEL SEPARATOR, 36-in. cylinder, 58-in. blower, belts, steel water tank, pump, steam engine, 75 H.P., ready to thresh. \$1,500 cash, terms \$2,000. Mike Demeter, Stockholm, Sask. 29-3

FOR SALE—AMERICAN ABEL STEAM ENGINE, 26 H.P.; Gaar-Scott 35-55 separator, two water tanks with pumps and hoses, one Hamilton wagon, cook car, jackscrow and iron cable. All for \$1,750 cash. Chris Klorven, Neville, Sask. 29-4

FOR SALE—ONE 20-40 CASE GAS TRACTOR, first-class condition. One 8-16 International kerosene tractor, in good condition. Will take larger tractor in trade to run a 33-50 separator, or will take cash. G. R. Kennedy, Kronau, Sask. 29-4

SELLING—THRASHING OUTFIT, TEN H.P. Titan, 20-34 Goodson separator, Massey-Harris reaper, eight-inch grinder; all good as new. 15-30 Oil-Pull wanted. Wells, Box 103, Waldeck, Sask. 28-3

WANTED—30-60 TITAN TRACTOR, FOR RE- pairs. Fred Chapple, Elkhorn, Man.

SELLING—30-60 RUMELY OIL-PULL TRAC- tor, eight-bottom John Deere plow and 36-inch Case separator; gearing of tractor in excellent condition. Price \$1,500, cash. Drawer 157, Bassano, Alta. 28-5

FOR SALE, OR TRADE FOR CATTLE—STEAM engine, Sawyer-Massey, tandem compound 22 H.P., plowing gears, just rebuilt, ready for work, \$800. J. E. Andrew, Girvin, Sask. 28-3

FOR SALE—15-30 OIL-PULL, 30-INCH Rumely separator complete; plows, oil tank, caboose; good condition. \$1,500, part cash. D. Rowatt, Box 336, Biggar, Sask. 28-4

SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY THRASHING outfit, good condition, separator, 28 x 44, tractor, 17-34. Paul Wassill, Melville, Sask. Box 514. 28-4

SELLING—THRASHING OUTFIT, AULTMAN- Taylor separator, 23-30, M.J. Universal tractor, plows and disc. All in good condition. W. A. Goodspeed, Rutland, Sask. 27-5

REAL BARGAIN—28-40 ROBERT BELL SEPA- rator, first-class running order, practically new, \$500 cash. A. Love, Boissevain, Man. Phone 1714-6. 27-5

SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY SEPARATOR, 29-44, equipped with self feeder, wind stacker, high grain elevator and weigher; in good running order. A. Currie, Dellsle, Sask. 27-3

FOR SALE—MOODY SEPARATOR, 30-38, feeder and blower, good condition, belts complete. Kellher, Sask. 27-3

FORDSON ACCESSORIES (UNUSED)—AUTO- matic binder hitch, \$10; extension controls, \$20. fenders and canopy, \$20; belt guide, \$2.00; headlight, \$12.50. Arthur L. Smith, Hanna Alta. 29-2

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF OLD 20-horse single cylinder I.H.C. tractor, famous type, with a view to buying parts for repairs. C. Anderson, Hazenmore, Sask. 29-2

WANTED—25 OR 30-HORSE TRACTOR, GIVE particulars in first letter. S. Moen, Hazenmore, Sask. 29-2

SAWYER-MASSEY OIL TANK, AS NEW, \$50. Forty volt., six amp. generator with switchboard, as new, \$50. Robert Grant Robinson, Lloydminster, Sask. 29-2

SELLING—33-52 WATERLOO SEPARATOR. Will sell, or trade for 28-inch separator. Apply Box 186, Ponteix, Sask. 29-2

SELLING—ONE J. I. CASE STEAM ENGINE, 20 H.P., as good as new, \$800 cash. Apply to Paul Blaser, Markinch, Sask. 29-2

FOR SALE—TWO STEAM TRACTORS AND Case steel separator, perfect order. James W. Orr, Beulah, Man. 29-4

NINE-HORSE GAS ENGINE, WILL TAKE few cows or 12-inch chopper. Chas. Palmer, Broadview, Sask. 29-2

SELLING—RUMELY THRASHING OUTFIT, 30-60 engine, 36-60 separator; first-class condition. R. Kemny, 375 College Ave., Winnipeg. 29-2

FOR SALE—J. I. CASE HIGH LOADER AND weigher, almost good as new. Apply Modeland Bros., Box 117, Oak Lake, Man. 29-3

32-52 RUMELY SEPARATOR, IN GOOD RUN- ning order, to exchange for a 24 or 22-inch. Arthur S. Forster, Petersburg, Man. 29-3

SELLING—INTERNATIONAL SEPARATOR, 22-38, complete, new drive belt. Geo. O'Connor, Balfour, Sask. 29-2

THE FIRST \$600 TAKES FAIRBANKS-MORSE outfit, size 24-46; good running order; 15-horse engine. George Little, Dellsle, Sask. 29-2

SELLING—20-60 CASE STEAM PLOWING engine, refitted last fall, 150 pounds pressure, \$1,200. Hauser Bros., Strome, Alta. 29-2

FOR SALE—22-36 NEW FAVORITE SEPA- rator, complete with belts. Box 112, Denzil, Sask. 29-4

WANTED TO BUY—WELL DRILL, EQUIPPED to drill 400 feet. Give all particulars and lowest cash price. Albert Wilson, Tisdale, Sask. 29-2

SELLING—DEERING MOWER AND RAKE, little used; also 30 H.P. Avery steam engine. Price on application. Ed. S. Weeks, Richardson, Sask. 29-2

WANTED—STEWART COMBINATION loader, good condition. Doug. Montgomery, Kronau, Sask. 29-2

SELLING—EMERSON FOUR-DISC POWER- lift engine gang, four years old, good as new, \$125. Mrs. Baden, Indian Head, Sask. 29-2

SELLING—ONE 12-20 HEIDER TRACTOR, IN good condition, plowed only 500 acres. Price \$350. Martens Bros., Hearne, Sask. 27-3

SELLING—COCKSHUTT POWER LIFT 12 FT. duck-foot engine cultivator. F. O. Sargent, Puckfield, Man. 28-2

RELIANCE MACHINE CO., MOOSE JAW, Sask. Cylinder reborring. Crankshafts turned. Oversize pistons fitted. Repairs of all kinds. 28-5

WANTED—STEWART SHEAF LOADER, HIGH wheel, late model. State cash price. J. A. Thacker, Ochre River, Man. 28-6

WANTED—STOCK LOADER IN GOOD CON- dition. State cash price. W. McKibbin, Abbey, Sask. 28-2

SELLING—24-42-INCH WATERLOO SEPA- rator, 16-30 Rumely engine; threshed 25 days. Must sell. Terms. Box 73, Liberty, Sask. 28-2

SELL OR TRADE FOR 28-INCH SEPARATOR— 25-75 steam engine, 36-60 separator. L. H. Wiley, Lanfane, Alta. 28-3

SELLING, CHEAP—GOOD RUNNING, 30-60 George White separator. Box 35, Candiac,

FARM LANDS See also General Miscellaneous

COLUMBIA BASIN LANDS

Get Government data, \$15 acre. Terms: one-third down, balance 9 annual equal payments, 6 per cent. Send for folder. A. ALLARDYCE, Special Agent, SPOKANE, WASH.

GOOD QUARTER-SECTION, HALF IN CROP. N.E. 21-39-28 W3, four miles from Dewar Lake, N.E. 21-39-28 W3, four miles from Dewar Lake, G.T.P. biggar to Loverna. 70 acres Dr. Saunders' Early Red life on summerfallow; nice looking crop; Early Red life on summerfallow; 75 acres three or four acres oats on summerfallow; 75 acres summerfallow ready for next year's crop; ten acres round buildings; fenced; small shack and stable, three granaries, well, pump. Buildings not good repair. \$5,000 cash or mostly cash, not after 15th August. Reason selling, have two places eight miles apart, too much time wasted going between. A. Clark, Smiley, Sask., or N.E. 25-31-26 W3. 29-2

56-ACRE FARM: GROWING CROPS, FURNITURE, stock; only \$1,000. Near live depot town; good markets; productive, loamy fields, spring-watered pasture, valuable woodland; variety fruit; comfortable six-room house, barn, poultry house. To settle affairs only \$1,000, and if taken now horse, cows, poultry, tools, furniture, piano, crops included, part cash. Details, page 74, big illustrated catalog. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 427LE Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.

OREGON ALFALFA LAND—NO CASH PAYMENT. long-time terms, 50,000 acres available for immediate settlement. Irrigated alfalfa land in cultivation, fine for grain and blue grass pasture. Ideal for dairy, hogs and poultry. Crops safe from frost or hail. \$40 an acre and up, plus water, near town and railway. For report on crops, climate, market and settlement plan, write at once. Oregon State Chamber of Commerce, 105 Oregon Bldg., Portland, Ore., U.S.A. 27-7

THE WISE MAN IS HE WHO BUYS WHEN the price is low. Farming pays if land is not too dear. The heaviest burden the farmer has to carry is the original price of his land. The present deflation period is the time to buy—don't put it off until high prices return. Send for our list of farm lands for sale. We have real bargains in every part of the Province. Write for full information to the make inspection. The Canada Permanent Trust Co., 298 Garry St., Winnipeg. 27-4

ALFALFA LAND IN SUNNY SOUTHERN Alberta—in the famous Lethbridge northern irrigation district—at low prices and on easy terms. Will also grow big crops of wheat, oats, barley, corn, vegetables, small fruits, etc. Ample moisture means sure returns. Near towns, markets, railways, good schools. Write for full information to the Irrigation Council, 111 Provincial Buildings, Lethbridge, Alta. 24-3

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA. For up-to-date list of mixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia district, also orange groves and grape vineyards in California, or truck land, write Pemberton & Son, 18 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 34tf

SETTLERS, ATTENTION!—WE HAVE THREE thousand acres improved farm land; quarters, halves. Some Prairie, Weyburn district, low priced, fair cash payment, six one-half per cent. amortization plan over 30 years. Write for particulars. Canadian Investment Co. Ltd., Weyburn, Sask. 25-5

QUARTER FOR SALE—125 ACRES CROP, small buildings, mile from Rokeby, Sask., water, shelter, \$6,000, this includes one-third share crop; \$500 cash will handle, with one-third share to apply this fall, balance terms. Box 810, Yorkton, Sask. 28-2

FOR SALE—FARM CONTAINING 800 ACRES of very good soil, located eight miles from town in good district; 600 acres of valuable crop, 100 acres summerfallow. Balance pasture. Horses, cattle, hogs and machinery. J. S. Berg, Mount Green, Sask. 28-3

CHIEF RAW LANDS IN CANADIAN WEST, where there is no crop failure. We will sell you 160 acres for \$600 cash. The taxes are low. Write for a list of cheap raw lands to The Municipal Secretary, Box 222, Evansburg, Alberta, Canada. 28-2

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. If

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

I WANT FARMS FOR CASH BUYERS— Describe fully and state price. R. A. McNown, 375 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb. 29-9

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 28-5

PRODUCE

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Join our big list of satisfied shippers. We pay highest prices and get you the best results. Hens, over 5 lbs. up to 180 Under 5 lbs. 15c Top Prices on Old Ducks and Young Broilers. Turkeys 15c Roosters 12c Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates prepaid to Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Licensed and bonded for your protection. Canadian Produce Co., 83 Lusted St., Winnipeg

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., July 13, 1923.

WHEAT—Further declines in wheat values during the early part of the week, when the market here fell in sympathy with Chicago and Liverpool markets, attributed to selling pressure in Chicago and lack of demand overseas. The very optimistic crop outlook makes it difficult to disturb a growing short interest in these markets, and damage reports from various quarters indicating the presence of rust have been ignored to a large extent, the grain trade in general being of the opinion that damage so far has been negligible. The export end of the business is practically dead at the moment. Shippers claiming that the chaotic condition in connection with tonnage on the Great Lakes is responsible. It is also probable that buyers are holding off as long as possible with a big crop in North America in sight. Trade generally is quiet. There is a premium of 8½ cents on cash wheat over October (new crop), delivery and cash grain looks like a sale at that premium even in the face of the present decline.

OATS AND BARLEY—Market on both of these grains has declined during past week. Oats dropping about 1½ cents and barley slightly over 2 cents. Dull market. Fair cash demand for lower grades, but higher grades are still in poor demand, being worth just the July price.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

| July 9 to 14 inclusive | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | Week Ago | Year Ago |
|------------------------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|----------|----------|
| Wheat— | | | | | | | | |
| Oct. 103½ | 99½ | 98½ | 98½ | 99 | 97 | 102½ | 118½ | |
| Dec. 100½ | 97½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 95½ | 100 | 118 | |
| Oats— | | | | | | | | |
| Oct. 41 | 40 | 40½ | 40 | 39½ | 39 | 40½ | 47 | |
| Dec. 39½ | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | 36½ | 39 | 47 | |
| Barley— | | | | | | | | |
| July 51 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | 49 | 51½ | 4½ | |
| Oct. 51 | 50 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 49½ | 51½ | 0½ | |
| Flax— | | | | | | | | |
| July 229½ | 224½ | 221½ | 223 | 221½ | 215½ | 228½ | 241½ | |
| Oct. 199½ | 195 | 192 | 193 | 194½ | 191½ | 200½ | 216½ | |
| Rye— | | | | | | | | |
| July 65½ | 63½ | 62½ | 63 | 63½ | 62½ | 65½ | 83½ | |
| Oct. 67½ | 64½ | 65½ | 65½ | 66½ | 64½ | 67½ | 83½ | |

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.03½ to \$1.10½; No. 2 northern, \$1.01½ to \$1.05½; No. 3 northern, 96½c to \$1.02½. Winter wheat—Montana No. 1 dark hard, \$1.05½ to \$1.14½; Montana No. 1 hard, \$1.03½ to \$1.06½. Minnesota and South Dakota No. 1 dark hard, 99½c to \$1.01½; No. 1 hard, 97½c to \$1.00½. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber 96½c to \$1.01½; No. 1 durum, 93½c to 96½c; No. 2 amber, 94½c to \$1.00½; No. 2 durum, 91½c to 95½c; No. 3 amber, 92½c to 98½c; No. 3 durum, 89½c to 93½c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 81½c; No. 3 yellow, 77½c to 79½c; No. 2 mixed, 78½c to 79½c; No. 3 mixed, 76½c to 77½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 36½c to 37½c; No. 3 white, 35½c to 37½c; No. 4 white, 33½c to 35½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 59c to 61c; medium to good, 55c to 58c. Lower grades, 52c to 54c. Rye—No. 2, 59½c to 60½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.74 to \$2.75.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. report as follows for the week ending July 13, 1923:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 6,703; hogs, 3,676; sheep, 338. Last week: Cattle, 3,850; hogs, 3,845; sheep, 451.

Last week's run of cattle was the heaviest so far this season, the majority of grass cattle beginning to show a very much better finish. There continues, however, to be far too many half-fat grass cattle coming, and shippers would be well advised to keep this grass stuff on pasture until it gets a harder finish. Prime grass butchers are bringing from 6½c to 7c; medium to good, 5½c to 6½c. The cow market is a shade weaker, tops bringing from 4c to 4½c; medium to good, 3½c to 4c. Prime heifers, 5½c to 6c; medium to good, 5c to 5½c. Choice stocker and feeder steers from 4c to 5c; medium qualities, 3½c to 4c. The calf run continues very heavy and prices on the medium and common grades lower. Choice

WHEAT PRICES

July 9 to 14 inclusive.

| Date | 1 N | 2 N | 3 N | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| July 9 | 112 | 110½ | 106 | 101½ | 97 | 91 |
| 10 | 108½ | 107½ | 102½ | 95½ | 93½ | 87 |
| 11 | 107½ | 106½ | 101½ | 95½ | 92½ | 86½ |
| 12 | 107½ | 105½ | 100½ | 95½ | 92½ | 86½ |
| 13 | 106½ | 105 | 101½ | 95½ | 92½ | 86½ |
| 14 | 106½ | 104 | 100 | 94½ | 91½ | 85½ |
| Week Ago | 112 | 110½ | 106½ | 102½ | 97 | 91 |
| Year Ago | 138½ | 134½ | 122½ | 111 | 102½ | 92½ |

vealers are bringing from 6½c to 7c; common calves, 3½c to 5c.

The hog market continues unsettled, thick-smooths quotable at \$8.50, with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for selects.

The sheep and lamb market continues steady, best lambs bringing from 11c to 12c; best sheep from 5½c to 6½c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:

| | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Prime butcher steers | \$6.50 to \$7.00 |
| Good to choice steers | 5.50 to 6.50 |
| Medium to good steers | 4.50 to 5.50 |
| Common steers | 4.00 to 4.50 |
| Choice feeder steers | 4.50 to 5.00 |
| Common feeder steers | 3.00 to 4.00 |
| Choice stocker steers | 4.00 to 4.25 |
| Common stocker steers | 2.50 to 3.50 |
| Choice butcher heifers | 6.00 to 6.50 |
| Fair to good heifers | 5.00 to 6.00 |
| Medium heifers | 4.00 to 4.50 |
| Choice stock heifers | 2.50 to 3.00 |
| Choice butcher cows | 4.00 to 4.50 |
| Fair to good cows | 3.00 to 4.00 |
| Bred stock cows | 2.00 to 2.75 |
| Canner cows | 1.50 to 2.00 |
| Choice springers | 50.00 to 75.00 |
| Common springers | 25.00 to 40.00 |
| Choice veal calves | 6.50 to 7.00 |
| Common calves | 3.00 to 5.00 |
| Heavy bull calves | 3.00 to 4.00 |

Counsel for Farmers

Premier Bracken, referring to the recent appointment of counsel by the Manitoba government in connection with the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission, stated last Saturday that the government was actuated by a desire to be of service to all those of the farming community who desired to have representations bearing on the subject of the enquiry submitted to the commission. Arrangements have been made by which T. J. Murray, K.C., the counsel engaged, shall place his services at the disposal of those farmers and others who desire to avail themselves of them. Mr. Murray's instructions are to attend all the sittings of the commission in Manitoba and at the head of the lakes, and to be prepared to lend his assistance to any farmer who appears unrepresented, and who desires to submit evidence. Until about August 1, Mr. Murray will remain in Winnipeg. In the interval those who may need his services are invited to communicate with him.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur July 9 to July 14, inclusive

| Date | WHEAT | OATS | | | | BARLEY | | | | FLAX | | | RYE | |
|----------|-------|------|------|-------|------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | Feed | 2 CW | 3 CW | Ex Fd | 1 Fd | 2 Fd | 3 CW | 4 CW | Rej. | Fd | 1 NW | 2 CW | 3 CW | 2 CW |
| July 9 | 82 | 46½ | 44½ | 44½ | 43 | 42 | 51 | 48 | 45½ | 45½ | 229½ | 225½ | 204½ | 65½ |
| 10 | 77½ | 45½ | 43 | 43 | 41½ | 40½ | 49½ | 46½ | 44 | 44 | 225 | 220 | 199½ | 63½ |
| 11 | 76½ | 45½ | 43½ | 43½ | 41½ | 40½ | 49½ | 47 | 44½ | 44½ | 221½ | 217½ | 196½ | 62½ |
| 12 | 76½ | 45½ | 43½ | 43½ | 41½ | 40½ | 49½ | 46½ | 43½ | 43½ | 223 | 219 | 198 | 63 |
| 13 | 76½ | 45½ | 43½ | 43½ | 41½ | 40½ | 49½ | 46½ | 44 | 43½ | 221½ | 217½ | 196½ | 63½ |
| 14 | 75½ | 44½ | 41½ | 41½ | 39½ | 39½ | 49 | 46½ | 43½ | 43½ | 215½ | 211½ | 190½ | 62½ |
| Week Ago | 82 | 46½ | 44½ | 44½ | 42½ | 41½ | 51½ | 48½ | 46½ | 46½ | 230½ | 225½ | 203½ | 65½ |
| Year Ago | 84½ | 51½ | 48½ | 48½ | 46½ | 43½ | 64½ | 61½ | 59½ | 59 | 242½ | 237½ | 221½ | 83½ |

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



The Old-Fashioned Doctor

Old Doctor Spoof he used to come and prod my stomach with his thumb, he used to time my heart and pulse and scan my throat for gross results, then glancing at my tongue would say: "There's nothing wrong with you today, save just a tiny touch of grippe and rheumatism in the hip, a slight attack of bilious heaves. I'll steep you up some catnip leaves, I'll put a poultice on your head—No, you don't need to go to bed! A day or two will do the trick and give you back your normal kick!" Then breezing out, he'd shout: "Goodbye! Brace up, old top, don't whine and cry, but if you need me night or day I'll find your shack without delay!" The cheer he brought cured human ills as much as did his bitter pills. When he was gone I'd kick my heels, and shout: "How good my liver feels!" I'd quaff his pan of catnip tea, and say: "That puts the pep in me!" Then out I'd go, resume my works like twenty-seven turbaned Turks! These modern doctors, cold and trim, lack something that I found in him; precise, professional, exact, their knowledge may be best, in fact, but that old kindly, human touch, that Doctor Spoof employed so much along with poultices and tea, is lacking now, it seems to me!

The Provincial Exhibition

REGINA, July 30, 31, August 1, 2, 3, 4, 1923

EXHIBITS

Livestock, Poultry, Dogs, Grain, Vegetables, Flowers, Butter, Cheese, Machinery, Automobiles, Indian Government and Indian Art

ATTRACT

Horse Races, Auto Races on Vaudeville Acts, Band Music

\$30,000 Spent This

Free Admission to Exhibition

Free Camping Ground for Motorists. Reduced

The Best and Cheapest Holiday for All

Regina Exhibition, July 30--August 4

Get Your Harvest Requirements From Christie's

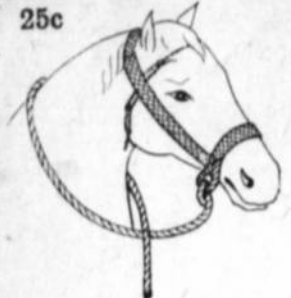
HALF-MILLION DOLLAR STOCK OF GENUINE BRITISH GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES JUST RECEIVED FROM OLD COUNTRY

Our Mr. Christie has just returned from a three months' buying trip to the Old Country, during which he was able to secure control of a large number of new lines of genuine British Government Surplus Supplies, at prices which are almost unbelievable for goods of such remarkable quality. Some of the new lines are listed below; others will appear in future advertisements. We can give you prompt service on all orders, and our money-back guarantee goes with every purchase.

OUR SPECIALLY-REDUCED BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION PRICES WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

New British Government CANVAS HALTERS

25c



Absolutely new, but slightly soiled. Extraordinary value. Who would be without a halter at this price? Complete with shank 5 1/2 feet long. Each 25c

New British Government WEB HALTERS

35c



Complete with shank 5 1/2 feet long. Halters are new, but slightly soiled. Just a sample of our many wonderful bargains. Each 35c

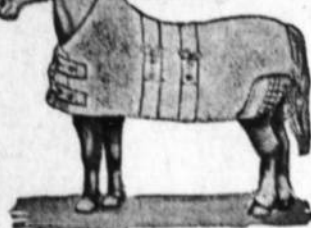
British Government NOSE BAGS

65c



Made of heavy cotton, strongly reinforced, with ventilators. Absolutely new. Amazing value at each 65c

British Government HORSE BLANKETS



Absolutely new, and shipped direct from British Government Ordnance stocks. Warmly lined, and made with two sureties, with brass eyelets. Regularly sold in the West at \$13 per pair. Each 3.25

BRITISH OFFICERS' PIGSKIN SADDLE

13.45

COMBINATION CAPE AND GROUND

Opportunity of a Life-time Civilian Suits \$7.95

These were made by the British Government for British soldiers upon their discharge. Fashioned by the best British tailors, of the highest quality tweeds and serges, and are guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. No wonder we are doing such a big business when we can offer such bargains as this. Fancy, a well-tailored high-class suit for \$7.95! Ideal for hard wear. All sizes. Give height, weight and chest and waist measurement. \$7.95

ALL-WOOL UNDERWEAR, \$2.95

Made in the two-piece style by the best British makers. Very warm and lasting wear. All sizes. Give waist measurement. Guaranteed the very best quality. \$2.95

British Government Water Buckets, 60c

Made of heavy waterproof duck, with rope handle, for use by the British Army for watering horses. Absolutely new. Very useful on farm. Each 60c

60c

NEW BRITISH ARMY RAZORS

In case, complete with best quality SHAVING BRUSH. Razors made of best Sheffield steel, most of them hollow ground. Complete outfit, a wonderful bargain, for only 25c

NEW FLAX HAVERSACKS—10 inches square, complete with shoulder straps. Regularly 90c. 60c

Each ALL-WOOL BRITISH ARMY SOCKS—Made of high-grade wool and ideal for farm wear. Guaranteed less than wholesale cost. 45c

Per pair BRITISH ARMY BELL TENTS—Slightly used but in first-class condition. Genuine heavy British military duck. Socketed poles, pegs and mallet. \$19.75

Size, 12 feet diameter. Each SCOTCH STEAMER RUGS—Made of the purest wool, with fringe. Size, 60 ins. x 72 ins. Beautiful woven patterns in delicate shades, and worth more than double the money. Will last a life-time. \$6.95

Each WHITE WEB SURCINGLES—New, made of best British military web, with leather straps and buckles, 7 feet long x 3 inches wide. 50c

Each BRITISH GOVERNMENT LEATHER SURCINGLES—Partly worn, but in fine condition. Useful for making and repairing halters, team lines, harness, etc. Each 40c

British Government Regulation LEATHER HALTERS

With double heads. Part-used by the British Army during the war, but guaranteed in first-class condition. Genuine Government oak-tanned leather. Much superior to any halter we have ever handled. Each 70c

HALTER SHANKS

Nine feet long, useful not only as halter shanks, but for a variety of uses on the farm. Each 25c

ARMY PUP TENTS

2.75

Made of highest grade military waterproof duck. Ideal for prospectors, campers, hunters, etc., or for use during harvest or threshing. \$2.75

AUTO OR DRIVING ROBES

3.95

Guaranteed all wool, in beautiful woven colors. Will last a life-time even with the hardest kind of wear. Size, 60 inches x 80 inches. Driving comfort at this price is remarkably cheap. \$3.95

ALL CHARGES PAID ON ORDER OF \$50.00 UPWARDS

Sensational offer of Guaranteed

One of the greatest bargains we have ever offered. Set consists of four genuine British Government Artillery leather-covered wire-cable traces, with ends to connect to Concord hames, complete with belly-bands and back-bands. The traces were made by the British Government for use in hauling the heaviest Artillery guns, and are so strongly made of the highest grade material that they are practically indestructible. They are the most wonderful value we have ever seen. Don't miss this great opportunity

Plowing Harness Set \$9.25



British Officers' French boots

8.25

Leather lined, 16 inches high. Thoroughly waterproof. Beautiful nut-brown shade. Many cheaper lines, but none compare with these for quality. Our regular \$9.00 line. Yours for \$8.25 Per pair.

8.25

Per pair.

BRITISH ARMY CLASP KNIVES, with can openers. Made of best Sheffield steel. 55c

Each ARTILLERY DRIVER'S WHIPS—Made for the British Army. Part worn, but first-class condition. 25c

Each PURE WOOL MITTS—Navy color. Made of highest quality wool. 30c

Per pair

NEW BRITISH ARMY RADIO-LITE COMPASSES in strong hunter case. Government tested and stamped. Can be read easily in dark. Don't be without one at this price. Each 2.25

2.25

GENUINE BRITISH GOVERNMENT Saddle Outfit, \$11.35

Sold by us regularly for \$12.50, but reduced specially for the harvest trade to \$11.35. Thousands of outfits already sold by us. Outfit consists of genuine All-Leather British Government Cavalry Saddle, with cinch and stirrups; 4-lb All-wool Saddle Blanket; Riding Bridle, with lines and bit; and Military Tethering Rope—all for only \$11.35. Don't delay, as we may have to increase the price again before long.

BRITISH OFFICERS' SPECIAL GREY BLANKETS—Made of best quality military long-staple wool, beautiful dark grey shade, size 72 inches x 90 inches. Weight 9 lbs. Regular price \$8.00 \$9.00. Per pair \$8.00

Per pair

WHITE ALL-WOOL SCOTCH BLANKETS—Size 70 inches x 90 inches. Weight 8 lbs. Made of military long-staple wool of finest quality. Our customers tell us they have never seen finer blankets for the money. \$8.00

Per pair

BRITISH ARMY FOOTBALL BOOTS—Made from best natural hide, block toe-cap, strap across shoulder sole and from riveted. Made for British Army battalions during the war. State \$3.75

Per pair

FOOTBALL BOOTS—Chrome hide, divided toe-cap, sole riveted with brass rivets. As supplied to the leading clubs in England. State size. \$4.50

Per pair

BRITISH ARMY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS—Of natural grey flannel, double-breasted, reinforced at shoulders. A popular line. State size of collar. \$2.45

Each

GREEN WILLESSEN TARPULINS—Made especially for covering British Army supplies. Rot-proof and waterproof. None better made. Size, 10 feet x 14 feet, \$16.25; 6 feet x 6 feet \$4.50

Each

BRITISH ARMY RIDING BREECHES—Made of Bedford Cord, officers' pattern, with buckskin strappings. All sizes. \$4.25

Per pair

BRITISH ARMY RIDING BREECHES—Made by the British Government for service in India. Sizes 28 to 34. Per pair \$2.25

Per pair

BRITISH OFFICERS' RIDING BREECHES—Made of English wool Bedford cord, with genuine buckskin strappings. All sizes. Will wear for years. Worth \$39. \$10.45

Per pair

British Army Pull-Over Sweaters Made of purest wool. State size. \$2.95

2.95

HEAVY ROPE ARTILLERY TRACES, \$2.45

2.45

With leather-covered ends. Slightly soiled, but wonderful value. Per pair, for one horse. \$2.45

2.45

GENUINE BRITISH ARMY ALL-WOOL CARDIGAN JACKETS

These are of fairly heavy weight for fall and winter wear, and have just arrived from the Old Country, direct from British Government stocks. They are really wonderful value. Buy one for the cool mornings and nights of harvest time. \$2.45

Each

BRITISH ARMY TEAM LINES

We received a short time ago, hundreds of orders that we could not fill, but we have now big stocks on hand. Twenty-two feet long and made of the finest leather. \$3.00

Per set

BRITISH ARMY BRACES

Super quality, for the hardest kind of wear. 50c

Per pair

SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD BOOTS, \$4.90

Our regular \$5.50 line, but yours for \$4.90. We have sold thousands of pairs this year. Made by British manufacturers for the British Army, of full Kip leather, with two single solid butt soles, leather lined throughout. Made for hard wear. Waterproof filling between upper and first sole, double waterproof tongue. Note stamp on sole; no others genuine. 45c

Each

MANGER CHAINS

Made of the best British steel, as illustrated. Secured by us direct from British Government Surplus Stocks. You cannot make a mistake at 45c

Each

HARNESS BRUSHES

25c

Best British manufacture, made for British Government. 25c

Each

DANDY BRUSHES

Every farmer knows the quality of these well-known brushes. Our price 30c

Each

NECK STRAPS, \$1.10

Made of the finest English oak-tanned leather. Same kind as used by British Army for tying mules and horses. Absolutely new. Strongly made and reinforced with ring for halter shank. Upper part 21 inches wide, with round throat. Part - worn. NECK STRAPS. In good condition. Each 60c

60c

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